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S. Downplays Salvador Urgency Tactical Shift

Another factor, the sources said, is concern within the State Department that the administration is being perceived at home and abroad as so obsessed with El Salvador that it is not giving sufficient attention to other major foreign policy issues such as the Middle East, Poland and Afghanistan.

The Pentagon said that the Special Forces troops to be sent to El Salvador are among 20 additional U.S. military advisers approved by Mr. Reagan last month.

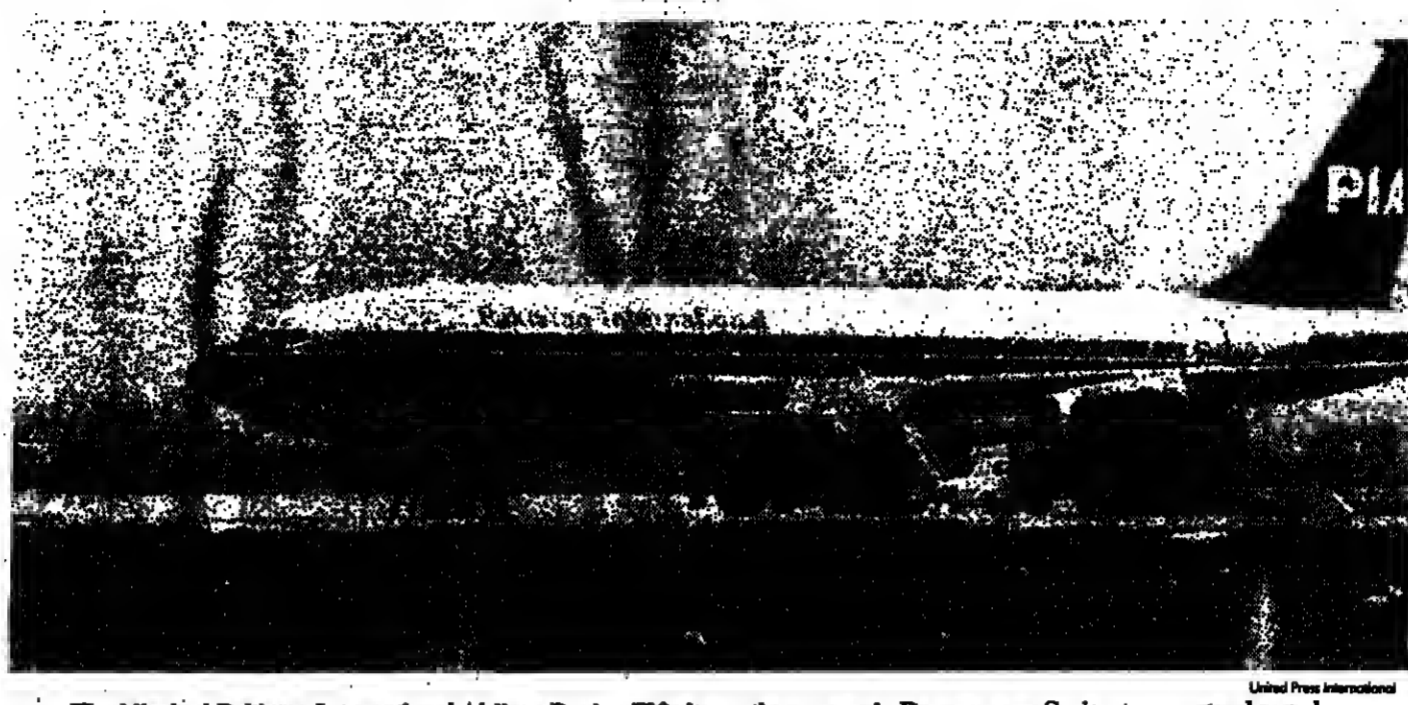
Mr. Haig told reporters Friday that the Salvadoran guerrillas may be "running short of ammunition" and said the United States has "seen some slackening of the movement of arms through Nicaragua."

Reports at Aides in Chad

Salvadoran troopers patrol the town of Suchitoto, about 30 miles from San Salvador. Government forces have fought running battles with leftist guerrillas in this area during the past week.

Town Revives Centralization Issue in French Election

By Jonathan Kandell International Herald Tribune FLEURY D'AUDE, France — With its rust-colored vineyards and easy access to the Mediterranean beaches, Fleury d'Aude has enough provincial charm to become a bustling summer resort.



The hijacked Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720 sits on the runway in Damascus as Syrian troops stand guard.

Walesa Tries to Avert Strike Threat

The latest threat to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's call for a 90-day moratorium on strikes centers on demands for the ouster of the local party secretary, police commander and mayor of Radom for allegedly abusing workers during the food-price rioting of 1976.

The statement also followed a television program in which the authorities sought to demonstrate the criminal guilt of four nationalists from the Confederation of Independent Poland who are accused of plotting the overthrow of Communist rule.

The demands, drawn up by delegates from more than 300 factories, also called on the authorities to halt all legal action against members of KOR, which is closely linked with Solidarity.

The union called for the dismissal of the local police chief and party leader and provincial governor, who were all in office in 1976, and demanded the requisitioning of a police building for the health service.

Syria Reports Hijacker Deal With Pakistan

DAMASCUS — More than 100 hostages held on board a hijacked Pakistani airline for 12 days will be released as soon as 54 Pakistani political prisoners have landed in Libya, a Syrian government spokesman announced Friday.

A Syrian television report said that the prisoners, freed by the Pakistani government at the insistence of the hijackers, were to arrive in the Syrian city of Aleppo early Saturday.

After the identities of the prisoners were established in North of Damascus, the hostages would be released and the freed prisoners would fly on to Libya, according to the television report.

Members have said that movement was dedicated to the overthrow of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. The Pakistani government said that the hijackers in Syria had reported that the secretary-general of al-Zulfikar was Muriza Bhutto, the former president's 26-year-old son.

China Luring Party Dissidents Back to Fold

By James P. Strickland New York Times Service PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party has replaced its stick with a carrot in a new and highly conciliatory effort to draw disgruntled leftists and other party dissidents back into the fold behind Deng Xiaoping, and his policies.

The policy change was also signaled at the end of a party discipline commission meeting last week at which stress was placed on education to correct, rather than investigation to expose, past mistakes by party cadres.

Along with conciliation inside the party, the leadership has cracked down against sniping at the party from outside. It has ordered artists and writers to make their work conform to party goals and policies, and be positive.

It is also reported to be anxious to get on with a long-delayed party plenum and subsequent party congress to legitimize numerous personnel and policy changes adopted in Peking, including the ouster of Hua Guofeng, Mao's handpicked successor, as party chairman.

By removing the threat of wholesale purges, according to Chinese sources, the party is attempting to call a halt to intraparty warfare in a belated effort to rebuild much lost esteem among the people, many of whom now regard it as populated by little more than uneducated hangers and privileged bureaucrats.

It has ended much of the investigative journalism of months past in which corrupt and self-serving officials were exposed. And it has dictated that criticism in army units, provinces, communes and state enterprises involving party members be kept within the party, that is, not publicized.

France's prefectural system has emerged as a focal point in the debate over what opponents call Giscard's royalist tendencies

land developers will put their money into camping sites or condominiums. The prefect system traces its origins back to Louis XIV, who appointed police and tax officials known as intendants to impose royal authority over the provinces.

As a reward for what he described as that arduous task, he was named prefect for Languedoc-Roussillon, the region where he was born and where he hopes to retire, perhaps after this post.

INSIDE

Soviet Warning on NATO Missiles In an authoritative commentary, the Soviet Union again called on America's NATO partners to heed President Leonid Brezhnev's proposed freeze on new medium range nuclear weapons in Europe or face worsening relations with the Kremlin. Page 2.

# Iran Religious Chiefs Warn of Civil Strife

By Hugh Pain  
Reuters

**TEHRAN** — Iranian religious leaders fired a new barrage of criticism against President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Friday, along with a warning that political divisions there, if not resolved, could lead to civil strife.

"If the bazaars, the schools, the public offices and other places become the scenes of scuffles and disorder, the end will be suppression of the Islamic republic and nation, civil conflict and people killing each other," said Mohammed Ali Khamenei, leader of Tehran's Friday open-air prayer meetings.

In the western city of Khorramabad, the holy city of Qom and on the state radio and television, other leading clerical figures also warned of a possibly coordinated attack on Tehran.

All referred to violence at Tehran University on Thursday last week, when Mr. Bani-Sadr ordered police and bystanders to disperse hecklers who were disrupting his speech.

**'Club-Wielders'**  
At least 45 persons were injured, most of them supporters of the dominant Islamic Republican Party or Moslem fundamentalist *Khata'i* (members of the party of God) who are described by their opponents as "club-wielders" shielding behind religion.

"All Iranians are *hezbollahis* and none is a club-wielder," Mr. Khamenei said. "The real troublemakers are politically motivated groups ranging from monarchists and counter-revolutionaries to leftists."

In Khorramabad, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament), also condemned "club-wielders" while congratulating the persons who disrupted last week's rally. "When people defend the fruits of their revolution against deviating groups or hypocrites, that is not club-wielding," he said.

The speaker denied that the Majlis, where the clergy-backed IRP has a large majority, wants to weaken or oust Mr. Bani-Sadr. "We hope to have a strong president and we have no intention of weakening or isolating him," he said, referring to Mr. Bani-Sadr's

last two days ago that he might resign if he were unable to do his job.

"But I do not think the current disagreements are merely on the surface. They have a deep ideological basis and the contrasting positions derive from it," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

In Qom, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri attacked the president's role at the rally and on his leadership of the armed forces in the war with Iraq. He said he saw "a satanic policy and hand" at work, and called on revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to take decisive action.

Mr. Khomeini also saw a possible plot behind the university violence. "People have the right to take part in rallies, discussions and so on, and others must tolerate them — or perhaps secret hands are trying to exploit this freedom to create chaos," he told the Tehran prayer meeting.

"The superpowers are against the Islamic revolution," he said. "Their policy is to turn it into an unstable society, to create public tension and crisis."

Since the violence on March 5, public demonstrations have been banned by the Interior Ministry. But the IRP newspaper reported that a rally of 10,000 IRP supporters was permitted in the central city of Isfahan Wednesday. It said 300 Bani-Sadr supporters held a counter-demonstration and broke windows of the local IRP office.

### No Soviet Arms

**BEIRUT (AP)** — The Iraqi defense minister, Maj. Gen. Adnan Khairallah, was quoted by the magazine *al-Hawadess* Friday as saying that the Soviet Union has halted direct arms supplies to Baghdad since the war with Iran began in September.

He said Iraq has bought no arms from the United States so far, "nor have the Americans offered to sell us weapons — but the Iraqi leadership will do so and will make no secret of it, if we have to."

Iraq reported fighting Thursday around Susangerd. A military communique said 116 Iraqis were killed in a battle near Susangerd and 81 in other action.



Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, left, and Jean Francois-Poncet of France shake hands during meeting in Vienna. Yugoslavia's Josip Vrhovec is between them.

# Libyan Deal May Provoke Swedish Parliament Vote

**STOCKHOLM** — A deal between a Swedish national company and Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government in Libya, involving the training of Libyan soldiers on Swedish territory, threatens to lead to a parliamentary no-confidence vote.

Although the non-Socialist government has tried to put the deal between the state-owned company Telub and Libyan authorities involved not only military personnel but also military training, specifically involving missiles. When the deal, worth some \$65 million, was signed in the mid-1970s, Telub officials denied that it involved military training.

Last year revelations about the affair forced the downfall of the Telub managing director, former Air Force Gen. Benkt Dahlberg. When newspapers this week published a secret 1978 letter from Sweden's then ambassador to Tripoli, which informed the government about possible implications from the planned deal between the state-owned electronics company Telub and the Libyans, the affair reached into the top ranks of the government.

The ambassador, Bengt Holmquist, a career diplomat, also conveyed an inquiry from the United States about the company's dealings with the Libyans, but newspapers did not elaborate on this point.

**Ignored Warnings**  
Swedish cabinet ministers, including then Foreign Secretary Karin Soder and the present defense and trade ministers, ignored warnings and gave Telub the go-ahead. Swedish companies are not allowed to export weapons to military hotspots but the ban so far has not included military know-how and the training of foreign nationals.

Although Libya is not officially at war, it is listed in Sweden among proscribed countries for military equipment.

The ministers, in their defense, said that they did not recall the copy of their letter and were unaware that the training of the Libyans involved military matters.

Some 100 Libyan cadets, who arrived in Sweden last year, are still undergoing training outside Varjo, a city in the south of the country, although the military part of the program has been stopped.

A representative of the Libyan People's office in Stockholm, formerly the Libyan Embassy, has threatened that Libya would cut off all trade links with Sweden if the training of the Libyans was curtailed.

# French Town Raises Centralization Issue for Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

gates of the prefecture or its satellite offices around the region because they are the representatives of the national government. And Mr. Solier says that he has had to convey local appeals to Paris in the hopes that the central authorities will impose further limits on wine imports.

The prefect asserts that he is scrupulously nonpolitical in distributing government money to municipalities on matters which are under Socialist and Communist control.

If there is any political bias, he says it is limited to suggesting decorations for pro-government mayors, or agreeing to recommend their relatives or friends for minor government posts.

Mr. Solier shares Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's deep pessimism about the ideological chasm that divides France into almost equal halves. He traces the left-right split all the way back to the battle between royalists and anti-royalists during the Revolution, and he likes to quote the president's portrayal of French politics as "a kind of civil war conducted by other means."

Given these divisions — and the festering regionalist movements in some parts of the country — Mr. Solier is convinced that the prefect system of strong central government authority is necessary to

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### U.S. Boosts Aid to Atlanta in Murder Probe

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan, deploring "one of the most tragic situations that has ever confronted an American community," said Friday that an additional \$1.5 million is being sent by the U.S. government to help Atlanta solve the 20 child murders that have plagued the city.

He also said that Vice President Bush would go to Atlanta on Saturday to confer with city officials in a show of determination by the administration to help end the crisis. The \$1.5 million is earmarked to help cover increased costs for such investigative expenses as police overtime.

As the aid was being announced, Atlanta officials added a 22d child to the city's list of slain or missing black children. A 15-year-old boy has been unaccounted for since March 3.

### Paris Asks EEC to Allow Wheat Sale to Russia

**BRUSSELS** — France has asked the European Economic Community to permit a sale of 600,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union, but Britain and other supporters of the U.S.-initiated grain embargo are expected to reject the request.

Several sources said Friday that France made the plea this week at a meeting of national representatives at EEC headquarters here. The sources said the French also planned to present the subject Monday and Tuesday at a meeting of foreign ministers.

A British official said his government would vigorously oppose the French request and would continue to press for closure of loopholes that are permitting embargoed goods to reach the Soviet Union. The ban is part of the sanctions by the West designed to force the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

### Assembly Urges Fast Spanish Entry into EEC

**STRASBOURG** — The European Parliament urged the European Commission and ministers of the European Economic Community Friday to accelerate negotiations leading to Spanish membership in the EEC.

Condemning last month's abortive military coup, the assembly said a system of parliamentary democracy was a fundamental condition for entry into the EEC.

Members of the assembly, who are against Spanish membership, the Parliament said the Community had a responsibility to preserve and strengthen democracy in Spain, which is due to enter the EEC by January, 1984.

### Howe Defends Budget Against Tory Criticism

**LONDON** — The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Friday defended his austere budget against growing criticism inside and outside the ruling Conservative Party.

Sir Geoffrey said on radio that he had been forced to make uncomfortable decisions by the state of the British economy. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has vigorously backed the unpopular budget since it was announced Tuesday.

Some cabinet ministers, however, speaking privately, have expressed dismay about the budget and hope for an end to the system by which it is drawn up secretly by the chancellor and the prime minister. But informed sources said Mrs. Thatcher let it be known that she would resist pressure from ministers to be more involved in budget strategy for fear that they would leak secrets.

### Belgiums Cut Public Spending to Reduce Debt

**BRUSSELS** — The Belgian government Friday decided to slash public spending in an effort to reduce the country's large budget deficit but postponed possible tax increases.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens announced a series of savings measures that included a direct cut in public expenditures of about \$1.1 billion. But other measures on the revenue side were put off until a special cabinet meeting on March 22.

Government officials said those measures could include tax increases and a domestic loan issue exempt from all taxation to bring in much needed capital.

# Kremlin Signals Preference for Giscard

The Paris-dated article praised Communist candidate Georges Marchais for a "genuinely independent foreign policy." It said French media were mobilized for an anti-Communist crusade in which even newspapers and magazines close to the Socialist Party had joined.

But it also said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had built up personal authority in France as a restrained politician, particularly in international affairs, as he strengthened French positions in recent years.

Mr. Mitterrand's chances to win in a likely second round have been weakened by the absence of a clear and consistent political program and by a frequent desire to suit the interests of a very broad range of voters, the article said, reporting a "rightward drift" of the Socialist Party and signs that Mr. Mitterrand was seeking a deal with "bourgeois parties."

**Even Split in Polls**  
PARIS (AP) — Separate opinion polls commissioned by two Paris newspapers and released Thursday night showed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand tied at 50 percent each.

# North-South Summit Meeting Is Put Off Until October to Accommodate Reagan

By Joseph Fichter  
International Herald Tribune

**VIENNA** — In a concession to the United States, a 23-nation summit conference in Mexico on North-South economic issues has been postponed from June to Oct. 22-23, a group of foreign ministers announced Friday.

The new dates are a concession to President Reagan, who has indicated that he could attend if the conference were postponed. European foreign ministers argued that the postponement was desirable to assure U.S. participation.

Invitations will go out in April to 23 countries — eight industrial nations, 12 developing countries, China, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. All have expressed interest in attending. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda told a press conference.

In the case of the Soviet Union, an exception is being made to permit someone other than the head of state to attend because of Leonid Brezhnev's health.

France and West Germany have been insisting that Moscow be asked to join the meeting and discuss possible Soviet help in meeting the "burden" of development, diplomats said.

Soviet policy blames underdevelopment on Western colonialism and therefore has ignored the economic issues, but a Soviet boycott of a summit attended by the United States and China could well be a political embarrassment to Moscow, diplomats said.

Asked whether Reagan administration policies, as exemplified by foreign aid cuts, could block the summit, Mr. Castaneda said: "The Americans are willing to participate... and there are no U.S. reservations that could jeopardize the summit's chances of success."

There was apparently broad agreement among the 11 foreign ministers who made the final arrangements in a gilt-trimmed boutique court theater modernized for international negotiations. The simultaneous interpreting facilities work on an infrared system, rather than radio waves, to prevent interception.

Some concern was expressed about countries such as Italy, Australia, the Netherlands and Cuba, that were not invited and whose developing countries expressed approval over the deference to Mr. Reagan's wishes on a date.

Mr. Castaneda stressed that the summit is intended to be an informal discussion, not a binding session. "It is to be an exchange of views, not an attempt to achieve any results, especially wide ones," he said.

Instead of a formal communique, the summit will conclude with a presidential declaration if the Mexican host. This approach sees industrial countries, developing countries and other developing countries would have parities in the summit closer to UN-sponsored global negotiations and to meet within comprehensive agendas.

The statement is expected to focus on four broad subjects. Mr. Castaneda said raw materials at world prices, food supplies and a multi-year program for the production and conservation of energy, international financial and monetary problems.

Government are expected to present background papers covering such areas as energy, food, raw materials, and trade in the summit. To discuss these preparations, preparatory meetings of all parties involved have been held in Mexico since late July.

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Instead, the statement asserts, "closer scrutiny" of Western alliance promises of thorough study of disarmament proposals Mr. Brezhnev made Feb. 23 while suggesting a summit with Mr. Reagan shows that "some NATO members [previously] have in mind [formulating] a stand on the basis of earlier restraint decisions."

# Russia Again Urges NATO To Accept Missile Freeze

By Kevin Klooc  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union Friday again called on the United States' NATO partners to head President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposed freeze on new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or face worsening relations with the Kremlin.

In an authoritative commentary to appear in Saturday's edition, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* asserts that rather than strengthening the possible status of any future talks to limit the weapons deployed in Western Europe under the NATO decision of December, 1979, "will qualitatively complicate the situation and cannot but affect the Soviet Union's relations with each of the countries which will provide territory for deployment of weapons threatening the U.S.S.R."

The Soviet Union emphasized the commentary's importance by transmitting the full text Friday night on Tass. The commentary was signed by "Alexei Petrov," thought to be a pseudonym for senior members of the Communist Party.

Consistent with Soviet tactics on the issue for almost two years, and reflecting the recent personal letters from Mr. Brezhnev to European leaders, the statement contended that Moscow has not achieved the status superiority with its deployment of mobile SS-20 missiles, because only unapproved NATO superpowers in battlefield nuclear capability.

But the commentary is notable for its insistence, for new criticism of President Reagan, and for new denunciations of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for rejecting the Mr. Brezhnev's initiative.

"Mr. Reagan is cited for 'unilateral' unilateralism," and the commentary emphasizes Kremlin expectations of a positive U.S. response to Mr. Brezhnev's call for resumption of bilateral dialogue "at all levels," by asking: "The points of contact between the positions of the sides have begun to appear, as it is not more correct to start without delay discussing the substance of the issues?"

Instead, the statement asserts, "closer scrutiny" of Western alliance promises of thorough study of disarmament proposals Mr. Brezhnev made Feb. 23 while suggesting a summit with Mr. Reagan shows that "some NATO members [previously] have in mind [formulating] a stand on the basis of earlier restraint decisions."

These announcements, according to the West German government, do not represent dependency, but Americans have argued that in the case of West Germany the natural gas would primarily be consumed by the country's chemical, petrochemical and steel industries. In an event of any significant curtailment of supply, it is said, West German industry would find itself in a difficult position.

The reliability of Soviet supplies, even with the exclusion of politically motivated delays and shortages, was called into question in January when the Russians formed their major distributors, West Germany and Austria, if they were reducing their gas deliveries under existing contracts unless one of the parties could find a way to circumvent the difficulties associated with the cold weather.

# Bonn to Review Its Role in Soviet Pipeline Deal

By John Vinograd  
New York Times Service

**BONN** — West Germany has agreed to review the extent of its planned participation in a natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. The deal is regarded by some members of the Reagan administration as raising Western Europe's dependence on Soviet energy supplies to a dangerous level.

The decision to re-examine the size of the project was disclosed Thursday by an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after the return here on Wednesday of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher from talks in Washington.

A West German government spokesman, Kurt Becker, declared Friday that the Bonn government had made no plans to cut back the gas deal, saying that the government considered U.S. fears about the deal unfounded. Reuters reported.

(Asked at a news conference if the government intended to trim down the West German share of the project, Mr. Becker said: "It has not been disposed to date to change the scope of the deal.")

The aide to the chancellor, who asked not to be identified, emphasized that no decision on the matter had been reached. He said, however, that the government "does not exclude the possibility that we'll go back a bit on the size of the deal."

Cancellation Ruled Out  
He said it was apparent since a conversation last month between Mr. Schmidt and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing that France shared some of the U.S. apprehensions and was planning to reduce its participation in the agreement, which involves at least four other West European countries.

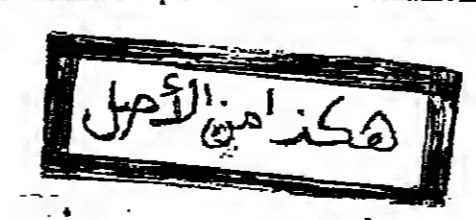
At the same time, the aide left the impression that there was no likelihood of West Germany completely abandoning government backing of the expanded deal that would finance the pipeline used in carrying Soviet natural gas from Siberia.

The 3,600-mile pipeline would cost between \$10 billion and \$15 billion to build, and would deliver upwards of 1,400 trillion cubic feet of gas to Western Europe for a period of at least 20 years. As initially conceived, the French and the West Germans would each be taking about a quarter of the total gas supply, with the remainder going to the other West European countries whose banks are involved in financing the deal — Italy, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands.

In the case of West Germany, the Soviet supplies were scheduled to increase to 30 percent of the

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July 1981

## U.S. Pushing Ahead Bases in Mideast and in Indian Ocean

Richard Halloran

**YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
**ATLANTA** — The United States is pushing ahead with plans to construct a large military base in the Red Sea opposite an important oil terminal in Saudi Arabia.

The plan calls for construction of oil storage tanks and other shelter for supplies for naval forces; for expanding runways and aprons to accommodate jet fighters and military air transports; and for an austere staging area for ground troops that might be dispatched elsewhere in the region.

A second large project, costing \$75 million, would be the reconstruction of an old British base on the island of Masira off the coast of Oman.

**Somalia Plans**  
Programs in Oman would include improvements in the smaller airfield at Soeb, near the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz, to accommodate air transports, fighter planes, and surveillance planes that scout for Soviet submarines in the Indian Ocean.

The long-range plan calls for spending \$24 million in Somalia next year to repair oil storage and other facilities in the port of Berbera. It was built by the Soviet Union but nearly abandoned when the Somali government had a falling-out with Moscow in 1977.

An additional \$26 million would be spent in Kenya to dredge the port at Mombasa and to provide other fleet support there. American warships patrolling the Indian Ocean have called at Mombasa several times over the last year.

Counting increases proposed by the Reagan administration, the Pentagon plans to spend \$237.7 million on the tiny island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean. It is owned by Britain but has been the site of U.S. naval and air bases for about 10 years.

A primary project there, which has already started, is lengthening the runways and building



**BEREAVEMENT** — A man grieves for three of his children who were killed in a house fire Thursday in Cleveland.

more aprons to accommodate B-52 bombers based on Gnam.

The United States recently gained landing and refueling rights for the B-52s in northern Australia. When Diego Garcia is ready for them to land, their capabilities in the region will be greatly improved, according to military officials.

## U.S. Senators Bicker Over Ecology Budget

By Joanne Omang

*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The expected battle over President Reagan's environmental budget cuts have broken into the open at the Senate Committee for Environment and Public Works as two Democratic senators walked out of a session after party-line defeats.

The committee accepted several controversial measures amid warnings from environmental activists that the cuts were meant to reverse the environmental gains of the last decade. Among those measures were the gutting of the Council on Environmental Quality and virtual elimination of noise-control programs.

Proposals accepted by the committee on Thursday, before the absence of the two Democrats left it without a quorum, included:

- A 20-percent reduction in funds to run the so-called superfund to clean up toxic-waste dumps and spills. The panel went along with a \$50-million decrease in Jimmy Carter's proposed \$250 million budget, although several environmental groups have warned that the popular program will be drastically slowed in dealing with dangerous dumps.
- A \$65.6-million cutback — 14 percent — for the Fish and Wildlife division of the Interior Department, largely in laboratory and hatchery construction and in research funding on endangered species. Environmental groups have noted that several international studies recently cited loss of genetic diversity as a major world problem.
- A 25-percent cutback in the

Environmental Protection Agency's program to develop pollution-control technology, on grounds private industry will do more of that work in the future. "Just as much as they were doing in the 1950s," snorted a Senate subcommittee staff member. But the committee only rearranged the agency's operating budget proposal of \$1.2 billion without adding to it.

- A chop of 72 percent in the budget of the Council on Environmental Quality, set up in 1970 to advise the White House on ecological problems and to coordinate agency responses. The council was left with only \$1.04 million, and "is lucky to be alive," said the committee chairman, Robert T. Stafford, R-Vt.

The walkout occurred after the ranking minority member, Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., was defeated in two party-line votes. He failed, 6 to 7, to restore to the gutted Economic Development Administration a third of its lost funding, and then was defeated, 6 to 8, in trying to save the Appalachian Regional Commission. He and Sen. Lloyd Benenson, D-Texas, then got up and left, forcing the committee to adjourn for lack of a quorum.

"They had other things to do. It was lunchtime," an aide to Sen. Randolph said. But he added: "The senator was very disappointed in this vote."

The votes taken by the committee Thursday were not binding, but as the first step in the budget-cutting procedure they were a clear indicator of the sentiment of the committee, at least at this stage.

## House Leader Criticizes Reagan Budget As Democrats Muster for Counterattack

By Steven V. Roberts

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Rep. James C. Wright of Texas, the majority leader, is urging his Democratic colleagues in the House to take a critical hard-line approach to President Reagan's economic package of tax and budget cuts.

In an analysis of the program sent to House Democrats, Rep. Wright charged that the package "imposes a grossly unfair burden on those least able to carry that burden, those Mr. Reagan describes as the 'truly needy.'" In a covering letter, the majority leader suggested that members might use his analysis in preparing public comments about the Reagan package.

In an interview with United Press International, Rep. Wright predicted that the House probably will agree to cut the 1982 budget by \$30 billion, more than half the proposed spending cuts, but that Mr. Reagan's tax reduction plan will be "vulnerable" to changes.

The Wright memo is the latest example of a growing Democratic counterattack against party leadership. While party leaders still say they support the goals of the program, and promise that it will receive expeditious consideration on Capitol Hill, Democratic anger at many of the proposals appears to be mounting daily.

### 'Perversion of Justice'

For instance, Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, punctuated a Senate budget hearing Thursday by telling David A. Stockman, the budget director: "I think you've been brilliant. But I also think you've been cruel, inhumane and unfair. You're causing a perversion of justice for the poor, the middle class, the Northeast, and the Midwest."

Sen. Metzenbaum also chided Mr. Stockman for not proposing significant changes in "tax expenditures," provisions in the tax code that give breaks to certain interests.

Mr. Stockman replied that the November election had given Mr. Reagan a "mandate for cutting spending, not raising taxes." But the budget director added that his proposals were not "carved in stone," and that they would be open to "superior ideas."

Many Democrats seemed in shock after the November elections, and until recently have been very reluctant to challenge a president who was riding high in the public opinion polls. But now that Mr. Reagan's specific proposals have been forwarded to Congress and the battle has been joined, the Democrats have decided to get tougher.

Accordingly, meetings have been held all over Capitol Hill with increasing intensity in recent days. Thursday morning, for instance, party leaders met with Peter Hart, a political pollster, who told them that their current message was "confusing," and that they had to speak publicly with more "force and clarity."

**Public Appearances**  
The Wright memo is clearly designed to encourage and help Democrats in their public appearances. Among the points covered in the Wright memo are the following:

- Jimmy Carter's rating in the first months of 1977 was actually higher than Mr. Reagan's in comparable opinion polls now.
- The lesson," he adds, "is that newly elected presidents tend to rank high in the polls, but it is a mistake to interpret these ratings as evidence of some specific, detailed 'mandate' for a particular set of presidential proposals."
- The U.S. economy is not in "the worst mess since the Great

### Legionnaires' Disease Kills 3 Spain Tourists

*United Press International*

**BENIDORM, Spain** — Three British tourists on vacation here have died of Legionnaires' disease, the mysterious affliction that was diagnosed in the United States and which broke out in this resort on two previous occasions, Spanish authorities said Friday.

The three spent their holidays in Benidorm's huge Tropicana Garden hotel. After a meeting Thursday of municipal, health and hotel officials, health authorities closed the well-supplying Tropicana Garden.

## Blames Shipyard for Delay on Trident

Richard Halloran

**YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
**ATLANTA** — The Navy criticized the Electric Boat Co. Groton, Conn., for "incompetent and defective" performance that has increased the cost of the first Trident submarine to \$1.4 billion.

The submarine is supposed to be put in the water in 1982 — 32 months — and is supposed to be ready for service by 1984. It will be the first of a class of 14 submarines that would be built at an additional month to

Naval officers said that the admiral's testimony was the most comprehensive exposure of the troubles at Electric Boat and brought into the open a conflict between Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, the father of the nuclear Navy who has been critical of the company, and former Secretary of the Navy Edward Hidalgo, who defended the contractor.

### Force Spread Thin

A spokesman for General Dynamics, the parent company of Electric Boat, said that P.T. Velotti, general manager of the shipbuilder, had been invited to appear before the subcommittee and would "offer an accurate perspective of the submarine construction program." A date for his testimony has not been set.

The spokesman for the Navy said that a delay on Trident had not undercut the Navy's strategic nuclear capability because Trident missiles were being installed in the older Poseidon submarine. The

Navy has 78 attack submarines now and wants 100. Until then, the existing force will be spread thin, the spokesman said.

The first Trident submarine, which will carry 24 missiles with eight nuclear warheads and range of 4,800 miles, was originally scheduled to be delivered in April, 1979. That slipped to November, 1980, then to June, 1981, and finally to December, 1981, as announced by Adm. Fowler Thursday.

The admiral also said that Electric Boat officials could not provide a major factor in overall population shifts in any case, according to Larry H. Long of the U.S. Census Bureau. "The evidence is that the black city-to-suburb movement is clearly predominantly middle class," he said. "And for the same reason as whites 30 years ago..."

The low-income population moves around quite a bit to get away from the rent collector. Neighborhoods go up or down. But the substantial pattern is of a reshuffling of this population within the city.

The city watchers read the future of St. Louis in signs like these:

- Nearly 25 percent of the population is at least 60 years old.
- More than 300 manufacturing firms have shut down or left since 1970, for a loss of about 58,000 jobs.
- Half the city's births are to unwed mothers.
- St. Louis is expected to lose two state senators and seven state representatives and an unknown amount in federal money from some 200 programs on the basis of the new figures. Like several other cities, including Detroit and New York, St. Louis has sued the U.S. government to revise the figures on the grounds that the census failed to count everybody, but specialists say even a recount would not change the stark basic trend.
- And so it goes.

"When the working people leave and take their purchasing power with them, and just a dependent population is left behind, a lot of the services most of us take for granted move out too," explained Georgia Rusen, chief of family services for the Human Development Corp., a city anti-poverty organization.

Other problems, Adm. Fowler testified, included plugs made of the wrong material which were discovered when one fell out and allowed 400 gallons of water to pour in, a missing deck structure in another submarine, and still others painted with the wrong paint.

## House, Senate Bar Raise for Top U.S. Aides

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — In a nearly unanimous expression of fiscal restraint, the House and Senate have rejected a proposed 16.8-percent pay raise for members of Congress, the judiciary, the cabinet and 37,000 senior government employees.

The senators and representatives acknowledged Thursday, in floor debates, that a virtual federal salary freeze since 1977 had made it difficult to recruit and retain highly qualified senior government employees, including members of the armed forces, some of whom earned more in retirement benefits than they did on the job.

But debates in both chambers stressed that it would be inappropriate to grant the pay raise at a time when Congress was preparing to restrict eligibility and reduce benefits for a host of social welfare programs including food stamps and child health.

The proposed increase would have raised congressional salaries from \$60,600 to \$74,000. An even larger, 40-percent pay increase had been recommended by the Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries, appointed by former President Jimmy Carter. President Reagan initially supported the pay raise to help him recruit executive branch personnel, but later opposed the increase at a time when he was calling for fiscal sacrifices from all Americans.

"Of course the supermarkets leave, the bakeries, the shoe repair shops. The bus lines are transferred out... So the complaint, for instance, that the food-stamp people buy a lot of groceries, well, they are forced to do all their shopping once a month. They are also forced to pay a cab fare to get the groceries home. They often have no other way."

## 'Black Flight' From U.S. Urban Ghettos Sending City Centers Into Ghost Towns

Anthony Sawyer

**YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
**ATLANTA** — Five men are dead and an oil-drum fire has spread to a nearby neighborhood. A work crew there is racing to contain the fire, which has spread to a nearby neighborhood.

It is not just the ghettos that are emptying. In the last census was the last census was "Black flight" and curfew as it is in percentage

to look at this is that U.S. Society programs are being cut. Frank Aveing, an anti-poverty program, is being cut. The GI Bill did for World War II. It got some money.

of this phenomenon. Mr. Aveing calls it "the inner city core of the elderly unemployed and poor people. They sit in those isolated, those most dependent and least able to pay the tax

restoring old homes. But so far it is happening in the white neighborhoods of the south side than in the older north side.

In other cities, such as the District of Columbia, Boston and Chicago, this process is more pronounced and has created extremes of rich and poor on the same turf, according to Sue Marshall of the Urban Institute in Washington.

So-called gentrification may not be a major factor in overall population shifts in any case, according to Larry H. Long of the U.S. Census Bureau. "The evidence is that the black city-to-suburb movement is clearly predominantly middle class," he said. "And for the same reason as whites 30 years ago..."

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The city's boosters point to several central commercial development projects, under way or at least on the drawing board, as hopeful signs. And there is some "gentrification," a return to old neighborhoods by young middle-class working people interested in



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**A Question of Import Quotas**

The major U.S. auto companies lost an astonishing \$4.2 billion in 1980. Of the three, only General Motors is likely to show a profit in 1981. If the two weaker companies were to collapse, hundreds of thousands of jobs would be lost in the auto industry, alone, and perhaps a million jobs taking into account the industries that produce materials for cars such as steel and glass. The auto industry uses more than 20 percent of the steel produced in the United States and 25 percent of the glass. A fierce struggle is going on inside the Reagan administration over how to deal with that problem, a familiar one to several European governments with troubled auto industries. It's clear that Chrysler can't make it without help. There's serious doubt as to whether Ford can. GM is the only sure survivor of a sink-or-swim policy. The question is whether the threat of two auto industry giants failing justifies negotiating quotas for Japanese imports. The United States imported 1.9 million Japanese cars last year and a government task force is studying the impact of reducing that to anything from 900,000 to 1.8 million.

Now the Reagan people in theory are free traders. Protectionism of any kind should be anathema to them. But the secretaries of Commerce, Transportation and Labor are making strong arguments on behalf of the constituencies their agencies serve. They say the industry must be saved and that it must have support to finance the retooling that is necessary to compete with smaller, fuel-efficient Japanese cars. This faction contends that providing aid to the U.S. automakers now will give the government leverage with

the United Auto Workers for holding down wages in the next round of contract negotiations, and with the manufacturers to promote investment and creation of jobs in the United States rather than abroad.

The other faction, headed by OMB director David Stockman, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Council of Economic Advisors chief Murray Weidenbaum, are opposed to import restrictions. They contend that voluntary quotas will be inflationary, thereby undermining the primary goal of President Reagan's economic program. These men argue that there will be expanding markets as the Reagan plan begins to work and the U.S. auto companies will be able to compete. They also believe that workers are just beginning to accept that if contracts cost too much, industry is hurt and ultimately, so are they.

Mr. Reagan must decide. His decision could be political and sentimental, in keeping with his campaign promise to try to get the Japanese to cut their exports. That would please both the companies and the workers. The rationale would be that the industry was not responsible for what has befallen it; that too much government in the past was to blame. Or it could be tough-minded and correct. The United States has a productivity problem and protectionism will make it worse. Administration inflation projections are already optimistic and quotas are bound to make inflation even worse.

Import restrictions are a bad idea, both short-term and long. The president should reject them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

**Shoving Them Out**

President Reagan's natural Nice Guy manner ("How can you say that about a sweet fellow like me?") is being needlessly compromised by some rude, even vindictive dismissals perpetrated in his name.

Any new administration has a right to new people in policy-making jobs, and there is no established code of manners for firing a political appointee. But there should always be time for the simple decencies — due notice and acknowledgment of loyal service — and respect for professional experience that can be employed in other jobs. In several glaring instances, the Reagan team has been either inept or callous, or even gleeful in the chance to inflict ideological casualties and advance its hard-headedness.

Without warning, for example, the State Department fired most members of a bipartisan delegation to this week's United Nations Law of the Sea conference. One learned of his dismissal by reading the newspaper while riding to the United Nations. Whatever the grievance against them, such treatment also demeans the United States.

The episode followed the summary dismissal last week of the head of the National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health, Dr. Anthony Robbins was given a day to clear out, and also stripped of his commission in the Public Health Service. The final kick was apparently prompted by complaints

that he had stood too close to organized labor.

Almost as abrupt was the State Department's discharge of William Bowdler, the recent undersecretary of state for Inter-American Affairs. An accomplished professional, he had served both Republican and Democratic presidents as ambassador to El Salvador and South Africa. A forced retirement, rather than professional transfer, only deprived the nation of a lifetime of experience.

To characterize all this as a purge or massacre is hyperbole. In at least one controversial case — the firing of Robert White — the Reagan administration responded to an open challenge. Ambassador White was outspoken in El Salvador in defense of Carter policies while the Reagan administration was taking shape. But he, too, has knowledge to impart toward a policy that has not changed very much. Indeed, a new Foreign Service Act expressly prohibits reprisals "for disclosure of information" — language warmly endorsed by Republicans who wanted to protect their diplomatic sources against Democratic administrations.

Bad manners and ideological vendettas are an unfortunate mixture. They sully the reputation of the United States. They intimidate other officials. And they waste the services of loyal public servants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**The Amendment Is a Fake**

It was inevitable that the mood of budget-cutting sweeping Washington these days would find expression on Capitol Hill in an effort to amend the Constitution. But that is no justification of the warm reception the proposed balanced-budget amendment got from key members of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday. The amendment is questionable economics, at best, and terrible law.

Under its terms, Congress would be required to adopt a budget each year in which expenditures do not exceed revenues, except in those years when war has been declared or when three-fifths of each house vote not to. As variants of this kind of proposal go, this one is a moderate version. But that is about all that can be said for it.

The case for this amendment rests on the theory that a balanced budget is almost always the key to national economic health and on the belief that members of Congress are unable to restrain their spending urges sufficiently to provide that kind of budget voluntarily. The former may or may not be true; even if it is, the idea of writing economic theory into the Constitution conflicts with that document's basic principles and its history. As for the idea that restraints of this kind are required, how does that jibe with the view that the voters demanded fiscal restraint in the recent election and will bring to defeat, the next time around, anyone incautious enough to be a big spender.

On other grounds, the case for this amendment is equally weak. The federal budget

rests on estimates, prepared almost two years before the close of each fiscal year. In a changing economy, there is no way those estimates can be accurate. (The current year's budget, remember, was in balance briefly last spring based on the estimates made then; it is now some \$50 billion out of balance.) There is no mechanism through which a constitutional amendment can force a president or Congress to be more accurate or to stop adjusting the estimates — as the administration has just done — to make them come out right.

In other words, the proposed amendment is a fake. When the political will exists to balance the budget, it will be balanced. When that will does not exist, there are innumerable ways to make an unbalanced budget appear balanced.

Because constitutional amendments are not self-enforcing instruments, the burden of any attempt to enforce this one would presumably wind up in the federal courts. Thus, this particular amendment is either borbatory in nature (and does not belong in the Constitution) or is an effort to put even more power in the hands of federal judges.

Instead of embracing this idea, members of Congress should be telling the legislatures in their home states to head off the effort to call a constitutional convention to propose such an amendment. Neither a convention nor an amendment is likely to do any good. Both could do great harm.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

**In the International Edition**  
**Seventy-Five Years Ago**  
March 14, 1906

WASHINGTON — It is definitely settled that Mr. Taft, secretary of war, will leave the Cabinet for the Supreme Court bench. He appears to feel deeply about it and goes with great reluctance. The administration seems to think that with Mr. Taft out of the way it can tell Congress that everything has changed with reference to the Panama Canal and can again ask for a free hand. The general impression is that the ambassador to Russia, G. Lengerke von Meyer, will be Mr. Taft's successor. Meanwhile, an ugly situation exists in the House over the statehood bill. It is announced that the intention of the House leaders to call a caucus vexes those who are opposed to joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

**Fifty Years Ago**  
March 14, 1931

MADRID — Seventy-seven Spanish military prisoners filed into the barracks today to stand trial, five of them for their lives, on charges of having taken part in the revolt of three months ago. Almost immediately the names of the Soviet Union and the Masonic order were brought into the case. Commandant Ramon Ayza read a declaration indicating that Capt. Galen, who was shot summarily after the revolt, had received money from sources both Soviet and Masonic. Spectators heard the prosecution refer to Commander Franco, the noted aviator who engineered a rebellion near Madrid and later flew to safety in Portugal. Nearly everyone turned to look at his brother, Gen. Francisco Franco, who sat unmoved.



**Tell the Military Exactly What You Want**

WASHINGTON — At a time when President Reagan is asking sacrifice and greater efficiency in the civil sectors of government, he would be well advised to display equal toughness in examining the military policy recommended by the Pentagon. To do so, he should require evidence of how major military requirements relate to the protection of specific national interests and to the support of the foreign policy he expects to carry out. Thus, he could verify the correlation of military and foreign policy before committing himself to the vast new military programs, consisting largely of high-priced weaponry, now being pressed upon him.

No such linkage between foreign and military policy has ever been effected in the past. A recent example of failure of policy correlation was the sudden proclamation last year of the Carter doctrine in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. With little warning, the armed forces found themselves responsible for the defense of the Gulf region, barren of bases and allies and practically on the doorstep of the Soviet Union.

**Robust Feuds**

The Department of Defense is still struggling to give some credibility to the political decision by shifting naval forces needed elsewhere to the Gulf while touting the creation of a Rapid Deployment Force. The latter, to date, consists only of several hundred officers and men, a few contingency plans and a couple of robust interservice feuds.

As it takes a fresh look at our overall foreign policy today, the Reagan administration has a precious opportunity to demand from the Defense Department a clear and timely military policy consistent with its major political objectives. But the chief leaders must be ready to give the military specific guidance of a sort generally lacking in the past.

For maximum utility, such guidance should clearly outline the major tasks the armed forces would be expected to perform in the next five to 10 years. In the case of the strategic forces, it would likely reaffirm their primary task as the deterrence of a Soviet strategic attack on us or our allies. But what kind of forces would produce this deterrent effect? The guidance might properly prescribe that adequate forces be able to destroy certain specific Soviet target systems under certain stated conditions with a minimum acceptable percentage of probability. On the other hand, it might revert to the fallacy of seeking parity with the Russians in numbers of weapons.

**How Long?**

For the general-purpose (non-nuclear) forces, it would no longer suffice to say, as in the past, merely that they should be able to fight 1½ or 2½ wars simultaneously without indication of where and how long they would be expected to fight without benefit of major reinforcement.

In NATO, the immediate question is how to offset the increase in the strength of the Warsaw Pact and, in so doing, how to obtain a larger military contribution from the U.S. allies. U.S. military chiefs will need to know to what extent, if any, they should plan to modernize NATO weaponry despite allied coolness to the idea and whether to consider a further increase in U.S. forces currently deployed there. In the latter connection, they need to know what percentage of U.S. current combat strength can be safely committed to this area beyond an ocean that the U.S. Navy may not be able to control.

In the Middle East, the first question to answer is whether the Reagan administration adheres to the Carter doctrine unchanged and expects the Pentagon to give it military meaning. If so, what level of defense is desired — a military presence merely to show the flag, or a tripwire force big enough to force the Russians to attack and face the possibility of unpredictable escalation? Or will the eventual goal be a major defensive front comparable to that currently in Western Europe? In any case, where will the trained manpower come from to provide combat-sustainable forces without a return to peacetime conscription?

Because of the costs involved, the military planners should receive guidance as to the level of

readiness to be required of operational forces. It will not do to say merely that all forces should be ready to fight anywhere at any time but, rather, that specified task forces should be ready to go to certain places in an order of priority. A trained combat unit in the United States has little timely value without the ships and aircraft to move it to its destination overseas and a supply line to forward it munitions, supplies and loss replacements. Task readiness of this sort requires carefully coordinated interservice planning — something we have done imperfectly in the past.

In addition to these longstanding threats in Europe and the Middle East, there are new conditions arising worldwide affecting our interests that a new military policy must recognize. Three are particularly important: the growing dependence of the economy on access to overseas markets, the instability and turbulence resulting from excessive population growth in many Third World countries of vital interest to the United States and the dangers to U.S. citizens and U.S. overseas assets from international terrorism. To cope with the foregoing, U.S. military leaders are entitled to know what role the armed forces will be expected to play where and under what conditions.

**Results Promised**

With comprehensive guidance of the sort I have mentioned and a presidential mandate to produce and maintain forces capable of the tasks indicated, the Defense Department should be able to produce an appropriate policy and force structure. If so, the results could be extraordinary.

For the first time, the United States would have an appropriate

**An Economy of Brains**

WASHINGTON — The reshuffling of tenants in government offices is nearly completed now, until the next time. The former Washington ins are out.

Now that it's accomplished, a moment has come to reflect on the extravagant human wastage. Many years of experience and expertise gained in the only possible way, learning from mistakes, are shut off and virtually thrown away.

Some of the people whose voters have pushed aside go into business and the dense Washington set of lawyers and lobbyists, a reminder that the U.S. system has scarcely any way of conferring high honor outside of power or money. Others go into academe and think tanks, a reminder that we have no other forum in which to tap the insights of the outs.

**Valued Service**

Most other countries get better service from their elder and not-so-elders than we do. There really should be a way of avoiding this brain disposal process. Of course, the U.S. cannot imitate Britain's House of Lords with its powers and titles, nor would it suit to copy France's Academy.

But a U.S. manner of recognizing especially valued service could be combined with a U.S. system of conserving wisdom, and the time to establish it is at the start of a new administration.

A lot more people in high positions are aware of the problem than is generally known. Quietly, behind scenes, at least a few of the top Reagan team have been calling up predecessors for advice. They

**Letters**

**IBM-AT&T Affair**

Your reprinting of an article from The Washington Post under the headline "Rare Glimpse Into IBM-AT&T Relations Given in Court Filings" (HT, Feb. 2) has misled your readers. The original story, which ran in The Post on Feb. 1, was based almost entirely on the one-sided allegations of a litigant in a law-suit to which IBM is not a party. The article is rife with material taken out of proper context, outright error and unjustified innuendo. We have so advised The Washington Post.

Except for general denials buried in the article, the reporter chose to ignore available information that might have weakened his story. For example, in the public transcript of the Litton vs. AT&T trial for Jan. 22, Judge Conner said, "There is a great deal of evidence that IBM's decision was reached entirely independent of any pressure allegedly applied by AT&T."

As an example of the outright errors, IBM never received the alleged \$353-million contract from AT&T that seems to be so much a part of the "conspiracy" theory. The fact that the allegation was in error was available to the reporter.

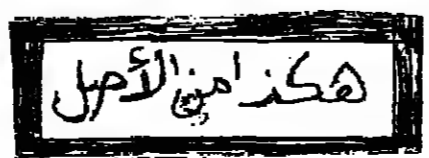
Also available — and also ignored — was the benign and factual explanation of the background to IBM Chairman Vincent L. Learson's comment on regulatory proceedings in the lead anecdote. The statement that IBM did not intend to challenge AT&T in federal regulatory proceedings is wrong, as evidenced by the fact that IBM was and still is actively involved in such proceedings. Indeed, IBM has opposed AT&T from the way beginning of the interconnection proceedings that started almost a decade ago, as well as in other FCC inquiries.

Further, to imply through innuendo or otherwise that Mr. Learson's retirement announcement as IBM chairman was in some way linked to a meeting with AT&T is pure hogwash.

**JOHN R. OPEL**  
Office of President IBM  
Armonk, N.Y.

**On Being 'Used' by The KGB**

By Stephen S. Rosen  
WASHINGTON — The story of a fair game, and it is, and all this, that second nature is creeping into portrayals of the KGB in the U.S. and its activities, and I don't know if you're...  
It got even worse last spring when the "Spies" by Jonathan Amis and Robert Moss, who is British, "one of the best sources that I have or across is one that the West news media have, with only a few exceptions, refused to cover, if the story of how our news have been used by the Soviet K. and its satellite intelligence...  
Well, it's just a novel, I thought. However, the same thing happened from Mr. Moss' book...  
I personally know a journalist who had been co-opted by the KGB...  
I was curious to see what it was, as a journalist faced with...  
The other day the matter took...  
It is a slightly spooky sequel...  
I asked the State Department...  
It is a slightly spooky sequel...  
Two journalists close to Mr. I...  
But it is misleading for a...  
An official who, from...  
But it is misleading for a...  
An official who, from...



Libyan Guerrilla Leader Appeals to West Help Him 'Fight Soviet Expansion'

Liscrte Balouny

Associated Press

CHAD PROVINCE, Chad... of guerrilla forces in... that the West should... fight Soviet expansion... The Libyan occupation... ascends the borders of... d Hissene Habre, the... fense minister whose... e routed by Libyan... /months ago.

the Trojan horse of the... on. It is a pawn in a... e theme of Soviet expan... Western world is just... happen." Mr. Habre... rviewer this week in his... stronghold in eastern... ypt and Morocco are... r. Habre's troops with... ny, but the amounts... mpared with the arse... Sudan, where 18,000... fugees live, and two... n countries are facili... ort of the arms. e said his troops need... anti-aircraft weap... French-made Mirage... Soviet-made T-54 and... nd MiG-21 and MiG... s well as U.S.- and... tured helicopter gun... mer Qadhafi, the Li-

byan leader, sent at least 4,000 troops in November to assist Chad President Goukouni Oueddei. Mr. Habre's guerrillas had fought in a virtual standoff for nine months against the Goukouni forces, retreating from the capital Njamena after the Libyans altered the balance decisively. The number of Libyan troops in Chad has since risen to around 12,000, military sources say. Col. Qadhafi said on Jan. 6 that Libya intended to merge with Chad, which is thought in some quarters to have extensive uranium deposits. Mr. Habre's 6,000 guerrillas are on the defensive and the Libyans have seized the chance to build and modify installations. They have expanded the airport at the Ouaddai province capital of Abeche to service MiG-23s, have installed radar with Soviet and East German expertise, and are setting up a broadcasting system, Mr. Habre said.

Weapons Sought The Abeche facility puts planes closer to the guerrilla zone and within 80 miles of the western border of Sudan, Mr. Habre said. "The significance of the installations means Soviet-backed Libya has come to stay in Chad," Mr. Habre said. Military sources say the Libyans have about 1,200 troops along the 700-mile Sudanese border, with artillery, mortars, ground-to-ground missiles and 60 armored vehicles.

Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri has reinforced his border garrisons. Libya maintains 2,000 troops in Njamena, military sources say, along with 50 T-55 tanks, artillery and ground-to-ground rockets. There are said to be smaller forces in the strategic towns of Faya in the north, Ati in the center and Biltine and Chalouba in the east. Mr. Habre said the Libyans have advanced as far south as Bongor, 140 miles south of Njamena on the border with Cameroon. Despite the weakness of his forces, Mr. Habre, 39, says he plans a counteroffensive soon. His guerrillas are called the Armed Forces of the North.

Speaking carefully in French, Mr. Habre asserted: "The United States is duty-bound to counteract Soviet expansion and stop Soviet attempts to domesticate African countries." Western Europe, and especially France, also have an obligation, he said. "France colonized a number of African countries. Britain too, they have a moral debt toward us. We have had to fight East Germans and Cubans, we have seen Soviet military advisers, out to mention fighting regular army Libyans and their multinational mercenaries of the pan-Islamic legion." "We are short of weapons," Mr. Habre also said. "We have been fighting with arms that we have captured from the enemy. If we



Hissene Habre

had been given the assistance we asked for in the past, the Libyans would not today have occupied Chad." He said that in recent weeks he and his aides have contacted the United States, African countries, Arab states including Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and European countries including France, Britain and West Germany. "We are still waiting for concrete action," he said.

Dacko Expected To Win Vote in Central Africa

BANGUI, Central African Republic — Eighteen months after the downfall of self-proclaimed Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, Central Africans will vote Sunday for a new president in the first election since 1964.

Outgoing President David Dacko, who came to power in September, 1979, in a French-backed coup against Mr. Bokassa, is seeking a further six-year term as a nominee of the Central African Democratic Union.

President Dacko, 54, is likely to win an absolute majority of the estimated 800,000 votes required on the first ballot, Western diplomatic sources said. First results are expected Tuesday.

Mr. Dacko's main opponent is the former premier under Mr. Bokassa, Ange Patasse, who now leads the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People. But Mr. Patasse's popularity has suffered from alleged links with Libya.

Mr. Dacko was the nation's first president after independence from France in 1960. He was overthrown in 1966 by the then Col. Bokassa. The former emperor, sentenced to death in absentia by a Bangui court last year, is living in the Ivory Coast where he has been granted political asylum.

Madagascar, Broke, Seeking Way to Ease Mounting Economic, Political Strains

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — It is only 8 p.m. here in the Malagasy Republic, but an eerie silence envelops this capital city, which clings to 12 sacred hills of a former kingdom: One can almost hear the ambling of the dead ancestors who the residents fervently believe live among them.

Only barking dogs and croaking frogs in the rice and watercress patches split the silence of the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed by the government of Didier Ratsiraka in early February after two days of clashes between university students and the army left six dead and about 60 wounded.

The violence subsided almost as quickly as it occurred, but not before it had demonstrated the political and economic strains that course uneasily under Ratsiraka's six-year-old Socialist rule in this former French colony.

The fourth largest island in the world, Madagascar — the site of the Malagasy Republic — is a place of beguiling beauty with a romantic and proud history. Captain Kidd, the 17th century pirate, once terrorized its shores, and 100 years ago, before the French came and conquered, Queen Ranavalona II sent an envoy to President Chester Arthur in Washington to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship.

Descendants of Sailors

The descendants of the venturesome Polynesian sailors and African slaves who first populated this Texas-sized island in the Indian Ocean have produced a unique culture and language. But 20 years after independence they face problems not unlike those of their neighbors on the African continent 250 miles to the west.

Today a Malagasy can expect to live only to age 46. Only 45 percent of the 9 million islanders can read and write. Unemployment is rising, 88 percent of the work force is still in agriculture, and in 1979 the annual per capita income was only \$275. The country, in the words of its president, is in an "economic crisis."

That was not what the young naval officer had in mind when in 1972, along with military colleagues, Mr. Ratsiraka overthrew the first postindependence government and set the island on a more nationalist and radical path.

First, as the power behind the scenes and then at the head of his own government in 1975, Mr. Ratsiraka nationalized banks, insurance companies, export-import

companies and oil refineries, including two owned by Esso and Caltex, which were taken over without compensation. Between 1975 and 1980, the government's control of the economy rose from 13 percent to 75 percent.

Another poor sign: Once a rice-exporting country, last year Madagascar had to import 170,000 tons.

Country Is Broke

However, when an economic history of Madagascar is written, it will also tell how in 1979 the country's oil bill skyrocketed to soak up one out of four dollars the island spent abroad, how in 1980 the oil bill went up again by \$100 million even though consumption went down, how drought decreased agricultural production and how the erratic world prices of coffee, cloves and vanilla, Madagascar's most important exports, brought less money to its coffers while prices of imports kept escalating.

As a result, Madagascar is broke and has gone to the International Monetary Fund for a bailout loan. Meanwhile, Algeria has proven to be a worthy friend and guaranteed a credit line so Madagascar can at least buy oil for 1981. In the period of economic austerity that is to come, however, other imports will be cut even though shop shelves are already half bare.

"We know we are going to suffer and suffer a lot," one government official said. "We cannot give the people all they want. The IMF tells us we are better off than most African countries, but try and tell that to the people."

Compounding economic problems has been the unforeseen fruit of a noble experiment gone awry. In an effort to "democratize" university education, the government at great expense built regional university centers around the country. Enrollment grew from 5,000 in 1972 to 40,000 today, according to one senior government official.

Grievances

Unfortunately, this expansion took place on a poor foundation and without enough teachers. Crowded classes, lack of materials and staff frustrated students. In addition, students were coming to the university ill-prepared because of a government drive to "Malagasy-size" education by requiring that secondary school classes be taught in Malagasy although no textbooks existed in the islanders' language.

When the students went on strike over these grievances last

November, professors joined them in demanding better pay and working conditions. As it went on, the strike became a convenient hitching post for rightist and leftist opponents of the government.

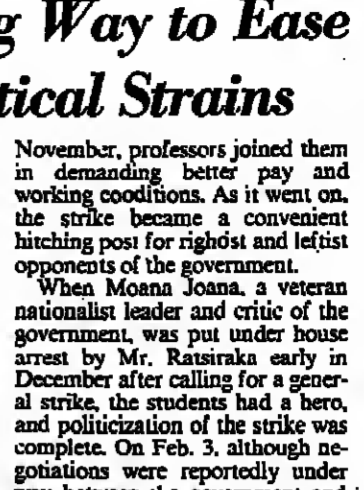
When Moana Joana, a veteran nationalist leader and critic of the government, was put under house arrest by Mr. Ratsiraka early in December after calling for a general strike, the students had a hero, and politicization of the strike was complete. On Feb. 3, although negotiations were reportedly under way between the government and the students, riots broke out for two days.

In the face of these problems, enthusiasm for the government's Socialist policies has waned. "There is disillusionment because of the inefficiency, the lack of goods and the corruption," said one middle-class professional who nonetheless said he supported the government.

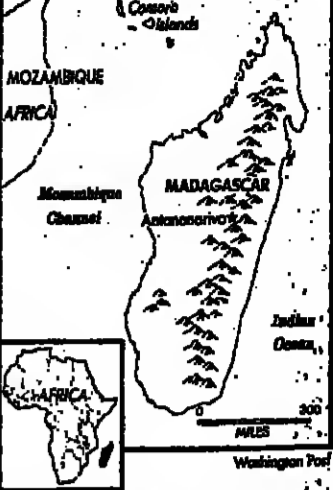
Abiding Task

Mr. Ratsiraka's abiding task is to fashion a working consensus within the coalition of six leftist parties that make up the ruling Supreme Revolutionary Council. All other parties are banned.

In a January speech, Mr. Ratsiraka called the rice situation "inadmissible" and promised better management of government enterprises. During a recent conversation in his office, Mr. Rat-



Madagascar



Africa

Mr. Ratsiraka unsmilingly pondered Madagascar's problems with a combination of frankness and defensiveness.

"I admit that there is bad organization. I admit that there are many people against Socialism, or should I say they are not for Socialism. I admit there is incompetence in many areas, just as there is in all countries of the world. But I contend that the main problem is the external factors."

Mr. Ratsiraka denied that these external economic problems were due to the fact that Madagascar is a Socialist country. "The people can do nothing against me if they don't have foreign help. The people of Madagascar believe in us. But all I can tell you is that it is not a subversive movement organized by Socialist countries. Ask the CIA and the Western security services."

John Maugham, 64, British Author, Count, Nephew of 'Willie,' Is Dead

Agency Dispatch

WYNDHAM, England — British author John Maugham, 64, a nephew of the late William Somerset Maugham, died in hospital here last week after a long illness.

Mr. Maugham inherited the title of Lord of Wyndham in 1978. He was a member of the House of Lords, Lord of the Treasury and a member of the Privy Council. He was also a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1964 to 1970. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1970 to 1974. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1974 to 1978. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1978 to 1981.

OBITUARIES

His last book, "The Deserters," a semi-autobiographical novel based on his experiences in the war, will be published in May, his literary agent said.

Gen. Woodbury Burgess

WASHINGTON (WP) — Brig. Gen. Woodbury Burgess, 74, a retired Air Force officer who began his career in the cavalry, became an intelligence officer in World War II and retired as a deputy director of the National Security Agency, died of heart failure Tuesday in Tucson, Ariz.

Gen. Burgess joined the old Army Air Corps in December, 1941, as an executive in the office of the assistant chief of air staff for intelligence. Later in the war, he was an intelligence officer in the Pacific.

Louis McKay

CAMDEN, N.J. (AP) — Louis McKay, 72, former husband of the late jazz singer Billie Holiday and one of the first black booking agents in Hollywood, died of a heart attack in New York City Tuesday.

H.S. Wang

TAIPEI (AP) — H.S. Wang, 81, news cameraman in China during World War II, died of diabetes in Taipei Monday. One of his famous photographs was of a baby crying alone beside his mother's body after a bombing raid on the Shanghai railroad station.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
A	100	IBM	120
B	100	JNJ	55
C	100	KODAK	25
D	100	MG	15
E	100	PR	10
F	100	W	15
G	100	X	10
H	100	Y	10
I	100	Z	10

هڪڙا مني العمل

Jeff Smith

Svelte sure

Checkup on Magic Mountain

elow is one of four this week on a European health resorts — and how to (see also page 9W).

by Alan Levy
ION-SUR-MONTRÉUX, Switzerland — Only once in a dozen years in Europe have I had the kind of rigorous physical examination granted in the United States...

died in 1926 — possibly because he pricked his finger on a rose. The 60-room, 75-bed Clinique Valmont stands in a 60-acre park on a high hill above Lake Geneva between Montréux and the ski village of Caux; it has its own ski resort on the cogwheel railway that connects both resorts...

bronchitis patients as well as for the tranquility of dieters and check-uppers. Valmont's check-up was surely the most thorough I'd ever had as an adult, though the doctors say they do an even better job when one stays a week or 10 days. The day started at 8 a.m. with a weighing-in ritual, followed by some of the 50 other tests I had, including blood pressure, blood and urine samples, plus electrocardiogram and chest X-ray...

INTERNATIONAL Herald-Tribune Weekend



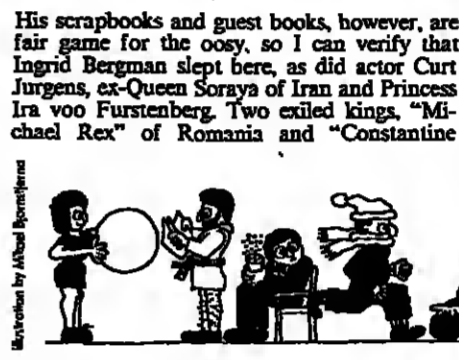
Valmont, the clinic near Montréux favored by the rich, the famous and the unfit.

accounts showed how reasonable we really are. Which is so, when you consider what a double room with breakfast can cost in a Swiss grand hotel. At Valmont, rooms (with meals and treatments) range in price from \$66 per day per person (for a single without bath, terrace or lake view) to \$185 (for a corner apartment with everything); a third person in a double costs \$63 without treatment, \$74 with...



Guests: Georges Simenon, A.J. Cronin and Vladimir Nabokov.

manager Tuor insists, "because he visited Valmont several times, starting in 1923." Tuor says that Rilke "already had leukemia" when he arrived for his final stay, but he vacillates on whether it is legend or fact — at least one published history has it — that his encounter with a rosebush hastened his end. In any event, the rose was a recurrent Rilke symbol of rapture and retrospection and, in 1975, for the centennial of the poet's birth, a Swiss gardener succeeded in breeding a new hybrid officially classified as "La Rose Rainer Maria Rilke" that now grows in Valmont's garden...



Hemingway's granddaughter Margaux and her husband spent time here last year, and the German playboy-industrialist Günther Sachs, an ex-husband of Brigitte Bardot, made oo-bones about why he comes. "To eat is sooooo good," he scrawled in English, but "in Valmont you get SOOOO good!"

Rex of Greece, have signed in, too. Coco Chanel came to Valmont with the wife of a Paris chief of police, who wrote that Valmont "is such a diabolical place that you want to be sick in order to be cured here." Hemingway's granddaughter Margaux and her husband spent time here last year, and the German playboy-industrialist Günther Sachs, an ex-husband of Brigitte Bardot, made oo-bones about why he comes. "To eat is sooooo good," he scrawled in English, but "in Valmont you get SOOOO good!"

over and use of facilities. Even with a man-of-80, the longer he stays, the fewer medical services he needs per day. If we had many such people, we couldn't afford to give all our treatments because they'd be underutilized — particularly our hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, gymnastics and jish services. Taking Tuor's hint, I signed up for an underwater massage (\$17). Seated in a giant tub, I was vacuumed for half an hour with a giant Water Pik by a scrapping Belgian blonde who kept up a cheerful running commentary: "Bit soft here... could take some toning up there... I, for one, invariably agreed, for she had in her hands the power to reduce me to rubble — as, in her eyes, I suspect I already was."

ht to Dublin, Left to Belfast

by Bob Donahue
LIN — Right toward Dublin I left to Belfast, point the high-signs that confronted me at the from Dublin airport. It came as to consider the two cities as ives at an intersection. ily 104 miles apart. "If Australia and a large island at that," an er said later that late-winter af-may say that Ireland is oo less a it for being an island. oninent has no superhighways. les south of Dublin, has yet an the West's remoteness continues "on an island 120 miles broad. highways, no snakes, no history of sfion, no rinks, no oil as yet d-mercial quantities, no divorce ox taxes to speak of on highways. dustry. Except that, in a famous entury ago, Eamon De Valera "people in the United States." 's six daily newspapers had been age space to Frank Sinatra's Nevada, Joan Kennedy's future of rock singer Bill Haley. n confronting these road signs was vague. "Very Irish of you e Dubliner," I had brought an 's skeptical perplexity about l and his own in particular. We

figure of 125,000, or one-tenth of the work force. The brunt of the pub talk was that the country was going to pot. But the IMF doesn't think so and neither did I. Almost everywhere I went, Ireland bustled. Letters to the editor are clearly the national sport, followed by the races, radio talk shows and jogging. In Dublin, Trinity College students were jumping off a bridge into the Liffey in support of some charity or other. Traffic jams are a popular pastime, especially at dusk and, as I was later to discover, in the southwestern city of Limerick. From Dublin I set out southwest one mid-morning after the frost had gone. Into the glare I drove, half-blinded by the burning glimmer of hillions of dew droplets all the way up to the hedgerows and vine-covered tree trunks that gave County Kildare in the morning the gleam of primeval jungle.

and would stay, they cheerfully said, till the factory stopped hiring non-union foremen. Strikes, too, are a national sport just now. "Irish people most definitely want the good life, but they can be extremely reluctant to work for it," a management consultant had complained in that morning's Irish Independent. He regretted "a deep-seated envy of success at all levels." So it goes when long-depressed rural peoples start to press upward. Ireland is on the move. The countryside broadened under a vaster sky at the approach of the southwestern peninsula and their mountains. The palette of greens darkened after Limerick, but I scarcely noticed barren rockscapes and beehive-shaped prehistoric stone huts and the off-season quiet in Dingle. My plan, a fancy that had taken hold without my intending, was to reach the westernmost tip of Ireland by sunset. I won the absurd race with the sun and was saluted globally, as I walked near Dunquin at the tip of Dingle's peninsula, by a long-legged old man in muddied kneeboots, ancient corduroy pants, a coarse sweater and a flat cloth cap. He raised his right forearm, then went his silent way, leaving me alone to watch the sun drop behind the dreary Blasket.



Left: Youthful high jinks in Dublin.



Right: Blissful girls on St. Patrick's Day.

Jokes, by the way, seem to have a Western tropism. The English and the Welsh make Irish jokes. Dubliners tell Kerry jokes. I can report that in Kerry the joke is on Newfoundlanders — you hear: "Newfies jokes." It wasn't until lunch a few days later that it hit me. I had run the Ring of Kerry — the road that follows the splendid coast around the larger peninsula south of Dingle — to the Alpine village peace of Socome and the palm trees of Parknasilla, and was well on my way back to Dublin when I stopped for lunch in the County Offaly seat of Tullamore. The main street was broad, as so often in Irish towns; this detracts from Old World charm but makes space for markets. Midway down Tullamore's main street is a hotel with a pair of restaurants that served 300 people that noon. I watched the scurrying commando of teenage waitresses in bright red jumpers. They were both efficient and kind. The girl who bowled me over was named Teresa. She had "the Donahue face," as the affliction is known among the women of my family. I would recognize that combination of upturned nose, squarish jaw and mild purposefulness in any crowd. The Irish have a rich variety of facial types, but Teresa's belonged to my cousins and would doubtless have belonged to my sister, if I had one. Careful negotiating succeeded; she was glad to talk. Like so many others, she finds provincial Irish life stifling and is impatient for a job in Dublin. "I'm the sort who gets what she wants." One must be careful not to be forced into marriage by accident. Of course, no branch of Teresa's family that she'd ever heard of had the same name as any branch of mine that I'd heard of. It rained that afternoon. On the car radio, an Irish amateur chorus sang Kenmarey ballads of Stephen Foster as I returned to Dublin, where bookshops were full of Celtic studies. The magnificent illuminated manuscripts and jewelry of "Treasures of Early Irish Art" were back from a U.S. tour and on show at the National Museum. In 1981, half the Irish population is under 25. It seems that the young know what they want, including contraception, revival of the Irish language, care for ancient monuments, more industry and jobs, less pollution, less bigotry. Finally, in addition to the vitality of Ireland, I've discovered the pleasure it causes me. A pleasure, perhaps, of distant cousinship.

Pierre Lacotte's Passion for French Ballets Long Past

by Susan Reimer-Torn
ROME — Pierre Lacotte believes that the glory that was once French ballet should never be forgotten, despite the decline to which it has languished for more than a hundred years. The pleasant, unassuming Lacotte, former lead dancer at the Paris Opera, dance scholar and choreographer, declares, "We haven't the right to forget." Nor, he argues, should contemporary trends overshadow "the inherent beauty of pure classicism" that has always been stressed in the French tradition. Since a back injury put an end to his dancing in 1969, Lacotte has made a successful career in the painstaking reconstruction of lost French ballets. His latest project, which premiered March 15 at the Rome Opera, is a resurrection of the obscure 1857 ballet-pantomime "Marco Spada," starring Rudolf Nureyev. Meanwhile, his pioneering reconstruction of the French Romantic classic "La Sylphide" is on here at the Theatre des Champs Elysees. The Paris Opera's original 1832 "La Sylphide" was the choreographic event of the 19th century. It introduced ice shoes, flowing skirts, gossamer wings — and a ballet mode imitated around the world. Acclaimed by even the most snobbish salons of the day, the Romantic ballet established French preeminence in the art for a decade. When ballerinas first rose to their toes to portray other-worldly maidens, they became fantasy images for a generation of Romantics. The ballet's young protagonist, James — who leaves home and hears to pursue the ephemeral Sylphide, only to watch her die in his arms — perfectly symbolized the French artist's despair of ever fulfilling his dreams. Today, too, Lacotte feels, "La Sylphide" speaks to the spirit and the soul. Seeing this ballet, people can still dream, and that's very important. Lacotte's reconstruction of works long out of repertoire is a high-risk endeavor. The 19th century left few clues to help the ballet sleuth: film and movement notation are relatively recent tools. No more nostalgia addict, Lacotte

much more developed; it's like comparing a watercolor to an oil painting. Lacotte's "La Sylphide" met an enthusiastic reception when it was first presented in 1972 at the Paris Opera — one of the few important ballet houses where the Danish version was never mounted. Outside France, however, it was reviewed with skepticism. Most critics found it dramatically tepid, even inconsistent. If, for example, La Sylphide dies in Act II because James finally touches her, why does Lacotte have James partner her throughout Act II? If, in a pas de trois reintroduced by Lacotte, James' dilemma is dramatized in a dance with both his earthly fiancée Effie and the ethereal Sylphide, why do both women have the same kind of steps? The Sylphide role itself, reconstructed expressly for Lacotte's wife, lead ballerina Ghislaine Thesmar, was found to suffer from an emphasis on technique at the expense of characterization. The Danes usually interpret the lead role as a capricious flirt or a demonic femme fatale. The French Sylphide remains a ballerina concentrating on fancy footwork. Lacotte's research methods also came under attack. He says he patiently pieced together his evidence from Paris Opera inventories of stage machinery and fabrics, sketches of costumes and decor, a oated musical score and ballerina Marie Taglioni's scrapbook of reviews and class exercises. He was also the only one to gain access to certain sources found in private collections. Historians were not convinced. Critics challenged Lacotte's decision to put both mortals and Sylphides on toe — when an important innovation of the period was to use pointers to distinguish the other-worldly beings: Lacotte counters that opera records show the Ministry of France paying for enough toe shoes for all the dancers, so they must all have used them and, besides, "The French dancers would have accepted no less." The "purists," as Lacotte calls them, were not persuaded. So the controversy goes... Lacotte's recent reconstructions of other 19th-century ballets, "Le Papillon," "La Fille du Danube," "La Cachaucha," and "Coppelia," have aroused less furor. Of particular interest



Ghislaine Thesmar and Michael Benard in Lacotte's 'La Sylphide.'

worked four years before unveiling his version of "La Sylphide," a faithful reconstruction of the 1832 original by Philippe Taglioni that was never danced after 1858, as it tragically faded into interper decay from burns when her costume caught fire from the gas lights on the Paris Opera stage. Why revive the French version? "Because the Danish version was ever more than a weak copy, the best they could manage in a poor, provincial capital," declares Lacotte. "No one could compete with the level of refinement, the means and grandeur of France at that time." What did the French version have that the Danish lacked? "The French was so

was his 1977 recreation of "Le Papillon," a solo composed by Marie Taglioni in 1858 for Emma Livry, a blossoming young star. It was never danced after 1858, as it tragically faded into interper decay from burns when her costume caught fire from the gas lights on the Paris Opera stage. Now Lacotte is planning to direct his "La Fille du Danube" in the Soviet Union and in South America. The appreciation of "classicism for its own sake" — French-style — is what ballet is all about for Lacotte. Its preservation is a personal obligation, a passion to "recapture a lost perfume of the past."

Sonic Machines That You Never Knew Existed

by Terry Gross
— Once upon a time, when oos was allowed to live in a fairy tale, one with money was expected anything to justify it, the 18th-guaranteed good music in his ying musicians — becoming a have to buy machines — turn-plifiers, amplifiers, tone arms, e decks and speakers. They be fed, which is easier on the ble doesn't have to remember to scurryng upstairs to make sure ar's been heated and put under each night. arch goes on for "true" repro-otes those musicians once per-ice price goes up and up and the ods. sistinct is changing. It has split distinct tracks: the affordable. The affordable is dominated by l words as Sony, Pioneer and t there is also an increasing ll firms, mostly in the United ritalian, France, the Netherlands as well, that make limited,

specialized and hard-to-find equipment that carries a high price tag. To true audiophiles, however, this equipment is the only equipment. To them, a Sony tuner would be the same as a breath of auto exhaust to the fresh air fanatic. This week in Paris, a large percentage of this splendid equipment is on display and available for audition. The 23rd annual "Festival du Son" will be at the Palais des Congress through March 15. Earlier in the week at the Hotel Meridien, some of the more esoteric, "high-end" equipment was on display. And this weekend, at the Hotel de Coulanges in the Marais district, six systems will be "auditioned." These systems, which range in price from 50,000 to 350,000 francs, will be matched against live performances of chamber music (see schedule below). A listing of the names of the manufacturers will quickly separate the audiophile from the mere music lover. On display will be amplifiers and pre-amps by Mark Levinson of Woodbridge, Conn. (whose ML6A pre-amp alone retails for 35,000 francs), turntables by Goldmund Studio of France, amps and pre-amps by Audio Research of Minneapolis (whose D100 goes for 20,000 francs), turntables by Britain's renowned Linn Corp. and the new Orace from Canada, speakers by Onken of Japan, Snell Acoustics of Newburyport, Mass.,

as well as other American firms — Beveridge, Magneplanar and Infinity — tone arms by Linn, Lume of France and cartridges by America's Joe Grado (whose signature models go for as much as 7,000 francs). In each case, someone founded a company because he wanted to fill a gap he perceived in the equipment available. Peter Snell of Snell Acoustics, for example, decided to develop a loudspeaker to "accurately reproduce the sound of the program material within the listening environment without adding any sonic character of its own." Snell Acoustics today employs 18 persons, and this year will make, by hand, about 500 of Snell's Type A design. Snell says he began trying to build a better loudspeaker because he didn't think the existing types did what he thought they ought to do. This impetus has recurred again and again, by old and young, by companies like Bose, whose fame has spread worldwide, and by others, who make speakers one at a time on order, and whose names are known only to a handful of the faithful. Snell's speakers were a cult item to New England for a number of years and oow are available fairly widely, to anyone who wants to spend 21,300 francs for a pair. "You have to be pretty heavily into audio"

to want to buy his speakers, Snell admitted here last week. But he added that one didn't need to spend a year's salary on equipment to drive his speakers. About 3,000 francs would do, he suggested, although "the speaker sounds better and better the higher you go" in terms of equipment. This weekend, Snell speakers will be part of the experiment in the Marais, where they will be teamed up with Audio Research D120 and D60 power amplifiers, Audio Research's SP6B pre-amplifier, an Orace turntable, Lume tone arm and Grace F9E cartridge. The total price? About 100,000 francs. The total sound? About as good as you can get. And you don't need to worry that one of the violinists may catch a cold. Festival du Son, Palais des Congress, Porte Maillot, Paris 16, Saturday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Music in the Marais: Hotel de Coulanges, 35-37 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 4 (tel: 258.96.11) on March 14 and 15 from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Entry free. The program features Pierre Pradler (Chopin, Liszt), cello and piano by Genevieve Thuellier and Lea Roussel (Brahms, Fauré), the Rameau Ensemble (Telemann) and the Paris String Trio with Alain Marion (Beethoven, Mozart).

International datebook

AUSTRIA: VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72121) - March 12: "The Magic Flute" (Ballet of the 20th Century). BELGIUM: BRUSSELS, Grand Royal - To March 19: "The Magic Flute" (Ballet of the 20th Century). ENGLAND: LONDON, Adlon Theatre (tel. 976 5531) - March 14-18: "Don Quixote" (100 years).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN: St. Patrick's Church, President Patrick Hillery and other dignitaries usually attend the 11 a.m. Roman Catholic service at St. Mary's Pro Cathedral, and the day ends with the Lord Mayor's Ball.

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SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Kunstmuseum - To March 28: "Triple Jeu" (Cecely). Theatre de Ligugue. GRAND CASINO - March 17-19: "Le Legataire Universel" (Regnard). Theatre de la Ville.

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WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341 4449) - Opera - March 14: "Don Carlos". March 15: "Hansel and Gretel". March 17: "Don Giovanni".

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isure

When the Punishment Fits the Crime: How to Pick the Right Health Spa



by Jane Wilkens Michael
RIS — Name a colorless liquid with light, mineral taste that makes the taker feel terrific. If your answer is soda, it may be time to visit a spa.

ate? For example, some spas allow guests to wear jogging suits in the main dining room; others would be horrified. Are treatments included in the price of the hotel room?

Swiss charm — wooden chalets with flower-boxes and low-hanging eaves.
For information, contact: Office de Tourisme, place D'Allinges, 74500 Evian-les-Bains.

Victorian-style mansion set in a park near the center of town.
Directed by Nina Walter, the beauty farm is as posh and pampering as the mineral baths are cathartic.

temperatures, surrounded by tropical plants. Co-ed bathing is encouraged.
Another treatment is the hot sand bath. Here the guest is buried neck to toe in sand, including sweat and eliminating impurities.

Benzer Clinic provides the necessary discipline. Its doors close at 8:30 p.m., after which guests are obliged to stay inside.
Founded in 1897, the clinic is now a state recognized hospital with the latest diagnostic techniques: X-rays, blood test, EKG machines.

pe, unlike in the United States, the based on central, quasi-public therapeutics surrounded by lodgings of all usually dominated by one or two dears.

Located 589 kilometers from Paris, near Geneva on the shores of Lake Lemana, the thermal spa Evian-les-Bains is open year-round.

After a doctor's visit, arranged by the hotel, the guest is put on a program specifying different waters in various quantities. These can be taken either in the room or at the springs in beautiful nearby parks where orchestras play classical music (the waters take effect in half an hour).

PORTUGAL. About 110 kilometers from Oporto and twice as far from Lisbon is the town of Luso at the edge of the Bussaco Forest.

Facing the awful truth.
spas are two other kinds of European resort: the palatial clinic and the rejuvenation center.

SPAIN. Both cellular therapy and other rejuvenation treatments are practiced at the Incosol Spa in Marbella. Not as intense as La Prairie, the spa also offers a full range of beauty programs, including facials, massages and hydrotherapy.

King the Mud at Saturnia, a Spa for All Seasons in the Tuscan Hills

Susan Pierres
NIA, Italy — Far from underdram and maddening ancient and modern like have found a spa for s — the perfect holiday on a health and hedon couple of hours from among the Tuscan hills

hot springs gushing 50 million liters of sulfurous waters daily out of a volcanic crater a mile from the ancient hill town of Saturnia. An 1,800-square-meter swimming pool has been built around the bubbling source of the "miraculous" waters, which keep a constant temperature of 99 degrees Fahrenheit.

gestive and respiratory systems. But Saturnia does not have the clinical atmosphere of many health resorts, where aging hypochondriacs moan about their dull diets and lifeless surroundings. Quite the contrary.

there are thermal baths, there is health).
The fashionable country baths were valued as much for their scenic beauty as for their health benefits — though, according to Seneca and Cicero, the people who frequented them eventually became quite dissipated.

During the winter, nearby Mt. Amiata offers skiing by day followed by a muscle relaxing moonlit dip and a meal (featuring some of the local specialties): Pecorino cheese made from ewes' milk, acqua-cotta (a fresh vegetable soup, heavy on the celery, with eggs poached in the broth).

Grosseto. Tel: 0564/60.10.61. A double room with breakfast runs \$68 a day for two, half board \$45 per day per person, full board \$50. A full week in winter with full board costs \$224 per person.



Left: Stimulating hydromassage. Right: Sulfurous mudpacks to tone the skin.

Federico Fellini is said to have dreamed up the bath scenes of his '812' while soaking in the hot Saturnian waters some 20 years ago. And King Faruk, his hearty laugh recognizable to all, rediscovered the sedative value of a hot mid-night swim — though some claim it has a stimulating erotic effect.

After the Roman domination, Saturnia was destroyed several times over the centuries. With the Sienese invasion in the 14th century, it ceased to flourish.
In a weekend, one can take in the baths, a stroll uphill to town or 500 yards down the road to the isolated, 8-degree Fahrenheit waterfall that provides a wild beating guaranteed to improve circulation.

For the kind of holiday oot requiring an extra week's rest and recuperation at the end, a week or two in Saturnia is recommended. Mornings are spent sunning and swimming with a dose of muscle-toning and skin-firming under the falls. Lunch is deliciously lazy, a feast of local delicacies that invites a recuperative siesta and some scious

For the budget-conscious, a charming bargain is the Locanda Laudomia, the cozy inn with fine food a few miles from Saturnia at Poderi di Mootemerano. A double room is \$18. (Localita Poderi di Mootemerano, 58014 Grosseto, Italy; tel: 62.92.24.)

of the timeless Maremma side, the Terme di Saturnia, relaxation and modern along with the gastronomic delights insist on. 1 attraction: natural

of an off-season tan in the spring or fall when the countryside is best. Sheep and wild Maremma cattle graze the valley, lined with cypress, eucalyptus and umbrella pines. Some devotees are strictly win-

the very least leaves the skin silky smooth, hair full and bouncy, the soul reawakened and renewed. Besides being sedative and regenerative, the waters are said to be therapeutic in treating arthritis, rheumatism and diseases of the di-

For the ancient Romans who occupied Saturnia in 183 B.C., bathing in the springs was the last word in civilized behavior, as witnessed by several vestiges of Republican and Imperial buildings. "Ubi thermae ibi salus" (where

Stress Farm

Stella Shamoon
England — "Heart at-do not strike like light a summer sky," says on, general manager of a fashionable Hert-health resort that has its ch to stress problems. ears ago it was the priv-compar chairman to rt attack at the age of status symbol. Now managers have them. 10 people in the United King of coronary heart ar, stress, smoking, bad drinking habits and act exercise add up to mass scale." red, neglected and of-d bodies who come s to seek refuge from temptation try to em-fitter, more confident aware of the pitfalls. The weeklong crash sson in self-help. tives are sent by their or a physical and pay-verhaul at an average 0 a week. Says Tanya ho runs the resort with Allan, "After a week 'businessmen have told in they go back to work fewer hours, get more better decisions. After machinery has re-guance — why wait for anagers to break down something about it?" th Farm's closely su-cess workshop" is coo-chairman psychologist. Mitchell, and costs an leans heavily o group help people identify ffects them to individual-tactics to cope with it, ssertoo skills. srial relations officer shop was married to a wife and had been lives that affected his

performance at work. His job was threatened. After the session, he reported that he could see how to use industrial bargaining tactics at home, to assert himself better and regain his wife's respect and his own self-esteem. The treatment seems to be gaining recognition. Says Dr. Peter Nixon, consultant cardiologist at London's Charing Cross Hospital: "The sort of chap who has high blood pressure and heart pains and is in disarray and a state of exhaustion has usually been kicked around by a person in power or a corporation. He must learn to hit back. Here Bob Mitchell has done some very good work." The daily routine (included in the room rates) features heat treatment, massage, lectures on health, cooking, beauty, positive thinking, yoga, exercises and sports. There is a special program of exercises "for the unfit adult" devised by Al Murray, a former Olympic trainer, and a weeklong "Stop Smoking" course (which costs £145 extra and carries a year's guarantee). Despite the emphasis on medical supervision (detailed medical records are kept on each guest), Charmpoys has a delightfully hedonistic atmosphere. A well-lit open fire crackles in the hall of the mansion destined to be a Rothschild home in the early 1900s. The 500-calorie diet of fish, salad, homemade soup and fruit is surprisingly satisfying. The clinicians can have cake (200 calories at tea time) and up to half a bottle of wine a day. No alcohol is otherwise permitted. An enterprising Irishman found smuggling in booze was black-balled by outraged fellow dieters. Success at Charmpoys, means never having to come back. But, like any other health farm, Charmpoys' guests are ooly human. About 25 percent of its "coopers" return here for "health-fix" holidays.

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# The art market

## Atget Melodrama at Drouot

by Soren Melikian

**P**ARIS — Despite its thin catalogue and single Atget photograph, the mixed sale organized by the Couturier-Nicolas auction group on March 6 is unlikely to be forgotten soon.

A nonprofessional straying into the packed room would have noticed nothing unusual. Jean-Paul Couturier wielded the gavel against a background of period and nonperiod furniture stashed against the walls, and the crammed room buzzed with the dealers' banter and private arguments.

At 2:20 p.m., Maitre Couturier was auctioning some very fine prints — superb etchings by Boreasmond, a good Wastler portrait — that were bought by dealers who are top experts (Proust, Leconte) before 2:50 p.m.

Gerard Levy, a Paris dealer who performs as an expert on photography at Drouot, then took his seat at a small table by the auctioneer's podium. "We are now selling three albums containing photographs by Atget," came the startling announcement. "These are views of old Paris streets in the 5th arrondissement... They were probably put together by the photographer as a record of his own work for his personal use. The collection begins in 1898 and ends in 1914."

This was a little more detailed than the catalogue description of Lot 49. It noted the title "Documents pour l'histoire du vieux Paris," the artist "Atget, amateur-éditeur, 17 bis rue Campana, Proust" and the number of prints in each volume, respectively 40, 24, 54. Thumbing through the pages before the sale, I noted that many were numbered and signed "E" (for Eugene) Atget in pencil. About 35 of the brown prints had faded to a sickly yellow. Contrary to the catalogue, some views were not of the 5th arrondissement. A few may have had considerable documentary value if, as Levy assured me, they are otherwise unrecorded in Atget's work.

One would imagine that anyone with so important a lot up for sale would be anxious to broadcast the fact all over — or at least in professional magazines. This was not the case. Apart from the perfunctory entry in a cata-

logue titled "Prints, photographs, furniture, objets d'art" that could easily escape the attention of foreign photography specialists, I failed to trace any literature on the subject.

Virginia Zabriske, who runs the Zabriske Gallery in Paris and deals in 19th- and 20th-century photography, heard about the sale the day before. Yet, she said, "This is the most important group of photographs I have seen appear at auction."

Stephen White of Los Angeles, who happened to be passing through Paris and came across the lot by accident when strolling in Drouot, agreed. However, at least one London dealer had got wind of it; his sister-in-law was there. Paris museum people had not missed it either; they appeared in force.

Estimates before the auction varied enormously. Originally, it stood at 15,000 francs. Early on March 5, the figure quoted to Zabriske was 25,000 francs. She says it rose to 45,000 francs within 20 minutes after she vented her feelings. On Friday, she says, people outside the room were talking about 100,000 francs. Gerard Levy told me: "The estimate is 100,000 to 150,000 francs, but it could go up to 200,000 or more." The room stood silent as he finished reading his description.

"Does anybody request the lot to be split up?" Couturier asked. A hand went up at the back of the room. Registering surprise, the auctioneer courteously deferred while a clerk standing next to this writer muttered furiously, "That ass is going to ruin our auction."

It took one minute for Volume I to be knocked down to Zabriske at 38,000 francs, another for Volume II to be knocked down to her at 16,000, and two minutes for Volume III to shoot up to 172,000 francs. The underbidder? Mrs. Zabriske. The successful bidder? The auctioneer's clerk.

The three albums were then reoffered together at the aggregate price of 246,000 francs, as is possible at French auctions if a set has been broken up. The auctioneer's clerk offered 247,000 francs. Zabriske, looking puzzled, muttered "248,000," "249,000" came the clerk's reply — and down went the hammer. Zabriske gasped.

But that was not the final stroke. "Subject to the National Library's right to preempt," a thin voice piped from the back of the room.

This meant that the Bibliothèque Nationale, an admirable institution notorious for its lack of funds, may be coughing up 274,470 francs.

From a museum standpoint, it is perhaps understandable. By acquiring the three-volume set, the museum will probably save it from being broken up. Bernard Marbot of the Bibliothèque Nationale points out that the library already owns a large collection of Atget prints and some very fine bound albums, but has none to match these ones.

In fact, on hearing a brief telephone description of the albums, John Szarkowski, director of the department of photography at New York's Museum of Modern Art who is currently in France finishing the first of four volumes called "The Work of Atget," suggested that these might have been either Atget record albums, which followed the chronology of pictures, or samplers for clients, which Atget organized according to specific "matter issues." Underlining their importance, he said, "I suppose that Atget and Stieglitz were two great exemplary photographers in this century. Atget albums are very rare."

The surprising factor in this kind of a lot keyed auction is the price. Atget is a great photographer, but his prints, considered separately, are not the rarest.

Last year a fine specimen matched in albums was reproduced on one of Mr. White's catalogues at a price of \$4,500 — and the 450 faded photographs in these albums were usually unsalable.

Both Zabriske and White say, "There is way any dealer in the United States would take that money. And we have built the Atget net." They can't understand why the album were sold so discreetly. They wonder who the mystery bidder who apparently placed order with the clerk. They would like to know about the albums' provenance.

The sequence of events suggests why the bums were initially undervalued, although can hardly have been the case in the final sales, given the expert's presence. The other questions may never be answered. Any vendor any would-be buyer is entitled to privacy.

In market terms, this may be the most liant coup on record in photography. But unlikely to encourage nonprofessionals to gate the uncharted waters of auctionland.

## Vigeland: Master Builder of Oslo

by Vicky Elliott

**P**ARIS — Norway gave the world Ibsen and Munch, but the work of their contemporary, Gustav Vigeland (1869-1943), a master builder in his own field, wasn't as transportable. It towers over Oslo's Frognerpark, in the shape of a massive complex of statuary and a huge phallic monolith of intertwined human forms.

But Vigeland, a controversial figure in his own country for over half a century, who chafed somewhat under the title of "Norway's Rodin," deserves to be better known. For the first exhibition of his work ever shown in France, the Musée Rodin is showing sketches, woodcuts and sculpture (through March 30) that play down the monumental and somewhat indigestible side of his later work and reveal a penetrating observer of human nature.

Vigeland escaped his humble origins in Mandal, on the southernmost tip of Norway, and won a succession of scholarships that took him all over Europe. In Berlin in 1895 he shared an apartment with Munch; in Florence, he lapped up Donatello, and on several stints in Paris, he spent time in Rodin's atelier.

Back in Norway, he managed to keep himself alive for a time by producing mock Gothic gargoyles for the cathedral of Trondheim. He then began to exploit a lifelong interest in portraiture and won a reputation for his fine busts of national figures like Ibsen, Grieg, the painter Nielsen and King Oscar II.

By 1906, Vigeland had produced the first

model of his controversial and ambitious project for the Frognerpark. Backed by public and private funds, he began on his great life work, completed only in 1944, just after his death. It includes 200 groups of statuary and a colossal monolith carved from a 270-ton block of granite that took three workmen 15 years to complete.



Figure from Frognerpark fountain.

Contemporary photographs and his self-portrait on display at the Musée Rodin show a forbidding personality, with a countenance hewn out of granite and a chilling gaze that stares out of the depths. Vigeland rebelled at the inevitable comparisons with Rodin, though he acknowledged Rodin as "the greatest sculptor of his century."

Both sculptors put the stereotypes of classical allegory behind them in favor of a rigorous naturalism, but Vigeland's work has its own raw directness and a good dose of undiluted Nordic despair.

Unlike Rodin, who sculpted from life, Vigeland preferred to work from sketches or his imagination. The process can be traced in his "Infant in rage," a slight but masterful circular study of the pent-up anger of a 2-year-old that translates powerfully into a tantrum in bronze.

The early work shows Vigeland at his most intimate and perhaps most acute. A steadiness of line and a sureness of vision carry the work throughout: from the marvelously economical studies of animals in the London Zoo he visited in 1901 to the bronzes in which he explores the intimacy between man and woman.

His images have the familiarity of the universal, seen with lucid immediacy: A woman bundled cozily in the arms of her lover. The sleepless husband wrestling with his destiny while his wife sleeps passively at his side. A withered seated couple, with the weight of years tugging at their drooping skin.

In his later work, the precision of line gives way to a Maillollesque rounding out of contours. The work for the Frognerpark, which spans both periods, is optimistic, an energetic celebration of the cycle of life.

Vigeland's compassionate humanity had a religious dimension to it: The Frognerpark is almost an open air temple. And he took his mission seriously. As he once boasted: "I was a sculptor before I was even born."

## Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

**L**ONDON — Well over 120 art exhibitions are currently showing in London. Of these, 10 by living artists, mostly young, are chosen here for particular encouragement.

At the Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, W1, to March 21, Basil Miranda, a Peruvian primitivist with a fine fresh sense of color and an ability to amass detail shows in the inner gallery, while in the outer, books and paintings by Jody Ling Wong and Lynn Watson preview Continental and American shows, for both of them in the coming months.

Dody Strasser and Jenny Greavate at Browne & Darby, 19 Cork Street, W1, to March 21, well complement one another. Strasser's mutedly colored imaginary landscapes and interiors are intensely romantic and show an acute perception of light. Greavate makes still lifes of everyday subjects viewed with a fierce, passionate intensity.

At the Anne Berthoud Gallery, 1 Langley

Court (off Long Acre), WC2, the recent paintings and collages of Jack Milroy (to March 21) use flowers as a pretext for a deep, though agreeable, examination of aesthetic history. The centerpiece of the show is a sequence of eight small paint and collage works — "The Butterfly's Progress through the Flowers of Western Art," which "sequentially charts the eclectic journey of the insect, metaphorically fertilizing each work with the stylistic pollen of all the preceding works."

David Evans works in watercolor on a very large scale, producing images quite unexpected to those familiar only with traditional English watercolors. His latest work, at the Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1, to March 25, demonstrates both his capacity for almost total recall of details seen years ago and an ability to fill every inch with such details without causing confusion or visual indigestion.

Another watercolorist, who uses his eye for detail in a very different way, is Poul Webb, whose paintings of Morocco are at the Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox Street, W1, to March 27. The majority of the watercolors are of Mar-

rakesh, though there are also some excellent atmospheric pieces from the Berber villages of the High Atlas.

Nicola Jacobs Gallery, 9 Cork Street, W1, is best known for its abstract artists. However, "The Figurative Exhibition" (to March 26) presents two outstanding young artists in a line show: Michael Heindorff, whose massive relief painting "Suisse" in the Old Master medium of gold leaf on gesso dominates the exhibition, and Simon Edmondson whose "Interior with a Woman" is an redolent of 1981 as Sargent's interiors of Edwardian England.

"On the Wing" is the title of Trevor Faulkner's first London show at the Alwin Gallery, 910 Grafton Street, W1, to March 25. Combining the talents of silversmith, welder, blacksmith, naturalist and sculptor, he has perfected methods of suggesting how glossy bird feathers are — his theme — without making the figures representational in the style of the 19th-century animaliers.

At Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, W1, to March 26, the Paris-based American artist Rafael Maffei displays two aspects of his considerable talent in large collage paintings and small abstract boxes. The former sculptor's boxes, using pastel multicolored fragments of painted cloth and wood, take on the feeling of 3-D Matisse; while by skillfully combining acrylic paint, photographic methods and X-ray prints, his paintings achieve curiously kinetic effects with multiple meanings.

Christopher Clairmonte on the other hand, relies on the traditional English passion for the topographical in his pouches based on copious sketches of Paris, Brittany, Majorca and the Regency town of Brighton. These are by no means pure representations, but a synthesis of landscape, townscape and the spirit of a place. They show at the Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Mowcomb Street, SW1, to March 31.

The oil paintings, watercolors, etchings and lithographs of the German Franz-Gregor Hiltner, who is having his first London show (at the Edward Toth Gallery, 39 Floral Street, WC2, to March 29), are much influenced by a recent six-months' journey in Polynesia and Micronesia. They have the ancient worldliness of aboriginal art, set down in a sophisticated occidental manner that seeking and framing with hedgestakes does little to disguise.



"Cows," a huge 1980 David Evans watercolor now in London.

## A Gathering of Delftware Aficionados

**L**ONDON — The collector's achievement lies in the message that emerges from the confrontation of all his pieces. When the choices be once made, occasionally surprising to his fellow-collectors, strike the viewer with some kind of inner logic, the collector has won the day.

This generally happens posthumously. So it did on March 10 at Sotheby's, where 230 pieces of English Delftware from the late Louis L. Lipski's collection were being auctioned.

Lipski was a Polish architect who, as a 25-year-old, went to England on vacation in 1939 and couldn't return home when war broke out. His interest in Delftware was first aroused when he began restoring 17th- and 18th-century London houses destroyed by German bombs. He started picking up bits and pieces, first retirement tiles, then pots and jugs.

He became fascinated with the problems of dating the tiles and their evolution. Precious little was then known about Delftware, but his investigations of the public collections scattered throughout England — in Cambridge's Fitzwilliam Museum, Oxford's Ashmolean Museum, the Manchester and the Bristol City Art Gallery — drastically altered the picture.

His has been a vital contribution, as Sotheby's expert Jock Palmer puts it. Lipski had intended to publish a 10-volume corpus of English Delftware, the kind of magnum opus that only a passionate collector will attempt — at the expense of everything else, including his health and financial survival. But Lipski died in 1979, leaving only one volume ready for publication. A revised version of his work, edited by Michael Archer of the Victoria and

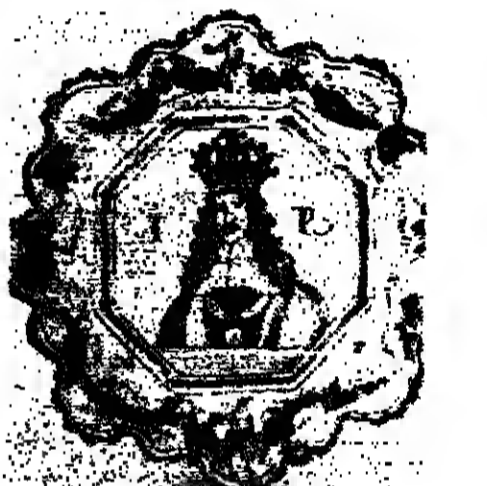
Albert Museum, will include, with others, all the dated pieces Lipski had bought that appeared in Tuesday's sale.

The collectors who attended in person or bid anonymously through dealers or Sotheby's staff were well aware of this forthcoming publication. More important still, many had known Lipski well, discussed his pieces with him or admired them at memorable exhibitions, such as the Amsterdam show at the Rijksmuseum in 1973.

It all gave the auction the unusual feel of a memorial celebration, and left a negligible percentage (0.6 percent) of unsold works. This was a miracle given the condition of many bowls, and it reflects the fact that, consciously or not, bidders were paying homage to the man as much as they were buying objects. It takes such a sale to send an extremely rare but badly cracked London charger dated 1650 soaring to £22,865, three times the highest estimate.

Even more typical was the phenomenal £12,822 paid for a 16th-century jug with purple, blue, amberine and yellow splashed glaze, seven times the expert's estimate. Poor condition fully justified his pessimism. But Lipski had clearly ignored the objection on account of jug's beauty and its interesting contemporary silver-gilt mount. Tuesday's bidders did, too. In any other context, it would not have made one-seventh of that price.

Throughout the sale, Lipski's criteria seemed to be prevalent. A Brislington plate with a royal portrait and the puzzling initials "IR" — a plausible "James Rex" though James II had no moustache — established a



Brislington Royal Portrait plate.

world record for English pottery at £28,990 is perfectly preserved and a Lipski favorite, its riddle. Hence the outcome — eight in the expert's highest estimate.

Collecting English Delftware is a deep-rooted tradition in England and the United States. That day, collectors seemed to be celebrating a kind of ritual, rather like the Chinese buying up the late T. Chow's collection Hong Kong. Economic considerations were aside, going prices ignored, the depression forgotten. The boys wanted to have fun. — Soren Melikian

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**IMPORTANT ITALIAN MAJOLICA**  
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, March 14-15, 1981 \*\*

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Reports More Exports, Nissan Fever

Toyota said Friday that it exported 154,200 vehicles in up 4.6 percent from 147,400 in January and up 4 percent from earlier. Nissan said its February shipments fell 5.8 percent from 129,700 in January, and were down 4 percent from earlier.

Edicts Higher Profits for 1980

Fiat's net profit for 1980 should be nearly double the 39.4 (\$38.3 million) reported for 1979, a spokesman said Friday. Continuing losses on car manufacturing were offset by higher earnings. Full figures for the year will be issued after a board meeting for April or early May.

Genetics, Monsanto Develop Hormone

SAN FRANCISCO — Genentech and Monsanto announced they have succeeded in producing a natural hormone that promotes milk growth in cattle by means of recombinant DNA technology.

Whitney to Lay Off 600 in U.S.

WINDSOR, Conn. — The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group, a unit of United Technologies, said Thursday it will lay off 600 of its manufacturing plants in Connecticut because of a decline in aircraft production.

German Panel Urges Supply-Oriented Policies

More and more West German politicians and economists are debating the supply-oriented policies of the German government. The panel did not call for massive tax cuts as favored in the United States. Instead, the panel favored a "revaluation of tax levels" and a "reorientation of government spending."

Control Reigns at Saudi Central Bank

Bankers in the world. They hate taking financial risks; they try hard to steer clear of politics; and they shun publicity. Above all, the central bank recognizes that the security of the Saudi reserves depends on the stability of the international financial system.

U.S. Delays Japan Auto Decision

WASHINGTON — With his Cabinet split, President Reagan has put off one of the most important economic decisions of his young administration, whether to seek relief for the ailing American automobile industry by asking Japan to voluntarily restrain its car exports to the United States.

Farming Helps France Pay Fuel Bills

By Jack Abouf The Associated Press PARIS — One of France's great ambitions since the 1973 energy crisis, that of using its vast agricultural potential to help pay for imported fuel, is beginning to bear fruit.

Broker Replies In AMAX Suit

NEW YORK — Dean Witter Reilly said Thursday that at least 244 of its customers, dealing with 81 offices, purchased AMAX call options in the days leading up to Standard Oil of California's \$4 billion offer to take over AMAX.

AT&T Sets Spending Of \$1.8 Billion in '81

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph plans construction expenditures of about \$1.8 billion in 1981, compared with \$1.7 billion in 1980. AT&T's spending plans were contained in its prospectus for a proposed offering of \$600 million of 10-year notes.

Sohio Bids for Kennecott Both Companies' Boards Approve \$1.8 Billion Deal

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Standard Oil of Ohio, cash-rich from Alaska oil, agreed Thursday to pay \$62 for each of the 28.5 million Kennecott shares. Kennecott shareholders, if they approve the deal, would receive an enormous windfall. Kennecott stock, which did not trade Thursday pending the announcement, closed Wednesday at 27 1/2.

Justice to Probe Takeovers

NEW YORK — Takeover speculation and falling interest rates spurred a strong first-hour rally on the New York Stock Exchange, but the rally faded and prices ended mixed in heavy trading. Analysts said the powerful early surge, which produced record first-hour volume of 24.1 million shares, was too much too soon and institutions stepped aside to allow the offerings of stock to build up on the books again.

Saudis Reported Set to Cut Output

PARIS — Saudi Arabia has taken measures to cut its oil output on April 1 from the emergency level of more than 10 million barrels per day maintained since the Gulf war slashed Iraqi and Iranian exports last September, the Paris-based magazine Arab Oil and Gas said Friday.

Japan Will Pump Up Domestic Economy

TOKYO — The Japanese government will announce measures on Tuesday to curb a slowdown in the domestic economy that has increased unemployment and the number of business failures, the Economic Planning Agency said Friday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and various exchange rates for March 13, 1981.

SALES DIRECTOR

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A series of important sales of European in London

Sotheby

Belgian Steelmaker Tries to Reverse Slide

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

LIÈGE, Belgium — On a bend of the Meuse River in the hills of French-speaking Wallonia is a Baroque palace that houses the offices of Cockerill, Belgium's oldest and biggest steelmaker.

The drafty palace, adjacent to depleted ore and coal deposits, somehow reflects the troubles of age and obsolescence that plague Cockerill — as well as other Common Market steelmakers — and expose it to Europe's economic recession.

Worst Case

“Wallonia was the cradle of Belgium's industry, but its industry is no longer profitable,” said Julien Charlier, Cockerill's chairman. It has become a worst case in Europe's economy.

Cockerill has embarked on a program that it hopes will turn things around. In January, it announced plans to merge with the Triangle, a group of steel companies centered on Charleroi, which, like Liège, is in the Sambre-Meuse Valley.

The idea behind the merger, said Mr. Charlier, who was brought in by the company's banks in the mid-1970s to improve operations, is to get access to bigger markets, trim the work force and reduce excess capacity by closing obsolete furnaces and rolling mills.

There are four directions we've got to take,” said Mr. Charlier, 53, in an interview. “We've got to renew and modernize our tools, improve strained ties with labor, introduce some new management techniques and finally, work with the European Community to clarify steel market conditions in Europe.”

Indonesia Still Purchasing Gold

JAKARTA — Indonesia continues to diversify its official reserves into gold even after taking a paper loss of more than \$200 million on transactions over the past year, informed sources said.

In the first two months of 1981, it bought more than 300,000 ounces of gold to add to the 2.34 million ounces that International Monetary Fund figures showed at the end of 1980, they said.

Last month, Rachmat Saleh, a Bank of Indonesia governor, said he was satisfied with the proportion of gold in the country's reserves and that any future purchases would depend on prices, which have dropped considerably since the bulk of Indonesia's gold was bought last year.

By Brussels and the European Economic Community. But the plan has been resisted by labor leaders, who feared further losses of steel industry jobs, which they said had dropped to around 40,000 now from 52,000 in 1974, when the Belgian steel crisis accelerated. Thousands of workers have marched or shut plants down in Liège and Charleroi, protesting the feared job losses resulting from the merger.

There is also skepticism among industry analysts. “I have no confidence in the merger as such,” said a steel analyst at Banque Bruxelles Lambert. “I cannot see how it will bring cost savings. Basically, the two groups have very different products. One makes flat products, the other structural products. I

don't see how a merger will help streamline.” The analyst added that “the banks don't want to invest more francs in steel.”

There are also lingering fears among Common Market industry officials that the merger might in fact result in greater capacity if proposed measures to modernize both groups' plants are effected.

The most passionate defender of the merger plan is Mr. Charlier, who is not a steel man. He learned management techniques in the United States, where he worked six years for General Electric, after GE bought out a medical equipment company he founded in Liège in the 1960s.

Mr. Charlier has made strong efforts to improve ties with labor, though he resists demands by la-

bor leaders that Cockerill diversify faster into steel processing and machinery as a means to offset job losses in the production of crude steel and semifinished products. “You cannot play two ball games,” he objects. “First cure steel, then diversify.”

Steel Output, Capacity Drop BRUSSELS (Reuters) — New figures on the crisis-bound European steel industry, to be discussed again by Common Market industry ministers here on March 26, show that EEC production capacity dropped to 201.8 million tons in 1980 from 203.4 million tons in 1979. Output fell from 140.2 million tons to 127.8 million, partly as a result of quotas imposed last October to stop a price war.

Investors Ride Singapore's Bull Market

By Peter Knight-Barnard Reuters

SINGAPORE — Investors in Singapore's booming stock market have been reaping big tax-free profits almost daily as share prices keep climbing to record levels.

Many shareholders have realized at least a 60 percent capital gain in the past 12 months, while some have doubled or even tripled their original investment over the same period, stock brokers said.

The Straits Times index, the barometer of industrial share prices on the exchange, recently broke through the 800 level and closed at a record 825 points last Tuesday, before profit-taking brought it down slightly.

Trading volume on the exchange floor has also reached new heights. Turnover recently exceeded 100 million Singapore dollars (\$48 million) a day, it is reported.

But it is not only Singaporeans who are ploughing funds into popular market sectors such as properties and hotels. Brokers say the strong rise in share prices has also been fueled by foreign investors, including British and North American institutions.

Asian Switch Large chunks of money from the Far East also have found their way into Singapore stocks. Financial sources here say that substantial amounts of investment funds have been switched from Hong Kong.

Companies with real estate holdings have been particularly sought after by investors in the hope that assets will be revalued. Some of the older and more conservatively run companies are still basing their asset valuations on turn-of-the-century prices.

James Lang Wootton, an estate agency, predicts that property values in Singapore will continue to rise rapidly for the next three to five years because of an inadequate supply of office space and housing.

Speculators in both the Singapore property and stock markets are heartened by the government's 1981 budget last week. IMF, Costa Rica Terms SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The International Monetary Fund has called for a \$100 million reduction in Costa Rica's public spending in fiscal 1981 as a condition for considering the government's request for a \$360 million standby credit, Finance Minister Hernan Saez said Friday.

contained neither capital gains tax proposals nor any measures to discourage profiteering from rising real estate values.

Residential property prices have doubled over the last year, and hundreds of “instant millionaires” have emerged.

They bought commercial property at 150 Singapore dollars a square foot about two years ago. That property is now fetching 800 to 1,000 Singapore dollars a square foot.

The stock market was also fortified by a 10 percent windfall-tax rebate and other personal income tax concessions announced in the budget, which analysts expect to have a stimulating effect on the economy.

Singapore's economy expanded at more than 10 percent last year, one of the fastest growth rates in the world. Rapid development has increased spendable incomes and provided Singaporeans with more money to invest.

Singapore's higher wage policy, which has been giving many workers 20 percent annual salary increases since 1979, has also helped to push up stock prices.

Unlike Kuala Lumpur and Hong Kong, where the stock exchanges shortened trading hours to take some heat off their respective markets and allow brokers to catch up with paperwork, no restraints have been imposed yet on market activity here.

But some broking firms say they have tried to dampen speculation by requiring internal margin deposits and limiting new positions in a market they describe as overheated and overdue for a significant correction.

SEC Charges Litton Misd Stockholders WASHINGTON Post Service WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has charged that Litton Industries improperly concealed information from stockholders about millions of dollars in anticipated losses from civilian shipbuilding contracts and a contract to build nine helicopters for the U.S. Navy.

According to charges filed in U.S. District Court by the SEC, the shipbuilding firm delayed accounting for losses — which would have sharply reduced or wiped out reported earnings in 1971 and 1972 — counting on the Navy to eventually cover them.

In 1978, after years of claims and counterclaims, Litton finally entered into a public settlement that fixed its losses at \$200 million. The company then accounted for both the \$200 million and a loss of another \$128 million on the commercial contracts, but it was out soon enough, the SEC said.

Litton agreed Thursday to a settlement of the claims without admitting or denying the charges. The company agreed that the audit committee of its board of directors would carefully monitor military procurement contract overruns and disputes for the next three years and that the company will hire an independent consultant to review cost estimates and accounting under military contracts.

Shortly after it began work on the commercial contracts, “Litton experienced severe management, manpower and production problems” at its shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., resulting in delay, according to the SEC complaint.

As a result, Litton experienced cost overruns on the commercial contracts that amounted to about \$128 million. Instead of recognizing the cost overruns, the company deferred them, assuming that profits from Navy shipbuilding contracts would eventually wipe out the loss.

Alarmed theories of pessimists who kept driving the public out of mid winter markets had been thoroughly shredded by an end February rally, as companies in robotics gathered momentum. Among Dow-Jones average components which Capital Offshore recommended immediately following an early January “all-encompassing” report issued by a noted U.S. adviser, Signal had erupted from below \$41 to a new five year high of \$49. Capital Offshore had kept recommending it as an undervalued user of new computer-aided design systems developed by Evers & Sutherland, which climbed \$12 in four days following a series of mid-80s buy recommendations.

London P.O. Box N 10649, Saxon House, Shilley Street, Nassau, Bahamas. Gentlemen: Please send complimentary report plus management information.

Gold Options (Box N 70x) Price May Aug Nov 1981. Values White Weld S.A. 2211 Geneva 1, Switzerland. Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 305

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 13

Table listing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for March 13, 1981. Columns include 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Chg., P/E, and various market indicators.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 12, 1981. Table listing Toronto stock market closing prices for March 12, 1981.

Table listing Toronto stock market closing prices for March 12, 1981, including various stock symbols and their respective prices.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 12, 1981. Table listing Montreal stock market closing prices for March 12, 1981.

Table listing Montreal stock market closing prices for March 12, 1981.

European Stock Markets

March 13, 1981. Table listing European stock market closing prices for March 13, 1981.

Table listing European stock market closing prices for March 13, 1981, including markets in Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table listing Eurocurrency interest rates for March 13, 1981, including rates for various currencies and terms.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing selected over-the-counter stock market prices for March 13, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

March 13, 1981. Table listing Canadian market indexes for March 13, 1981.

Table listing Canadian market indexes for March 13, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 13, 1981. Table listing floating rate note closing prices for March 13, 1981.

Table listing floating rate note closing prices for March 13, 1981.

Company Reports

Table listing company reports, including American and European stocks.

Capital Offshore

Table listing Capital Offshore services and contact information.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 12-month stock prices and various market indices.

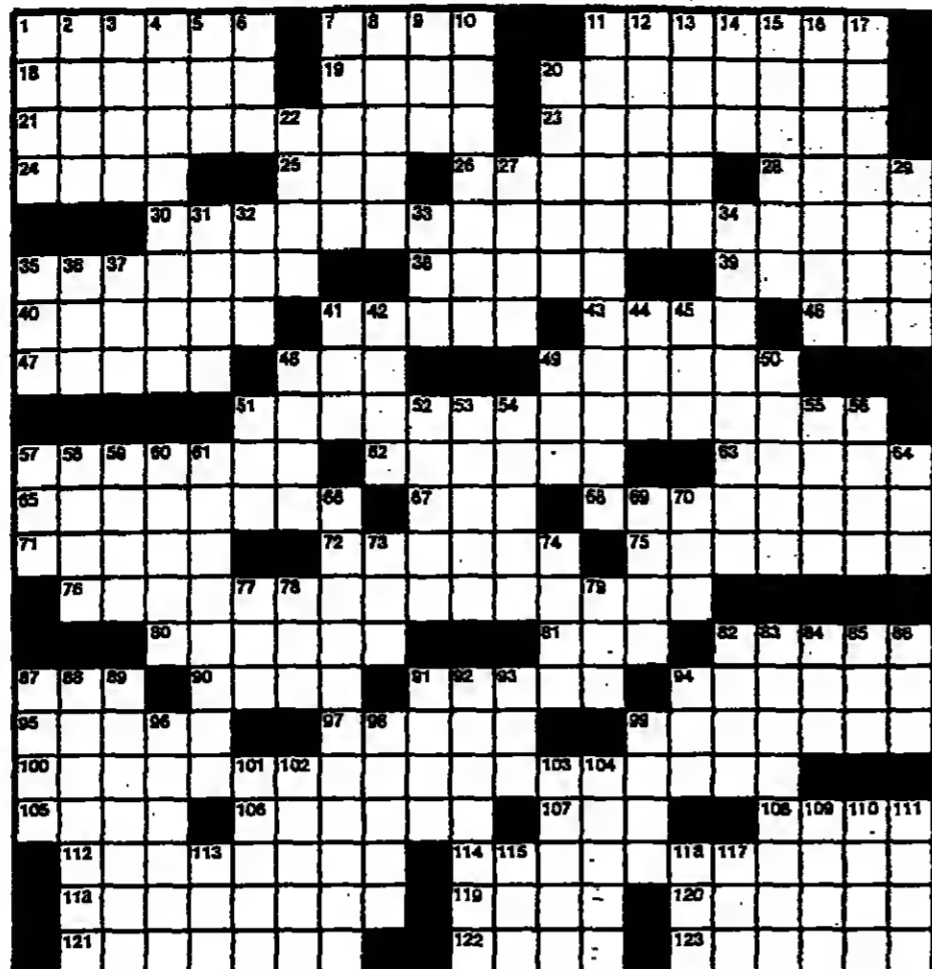
U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of commodity prices including Chicago Futures (Wheat, Corn, Soybeans), New York Futures (Cotton, Sugar, Coffee), and Cash Prices (Grain, Oil, Lumber).

Classified advertisements for Escort Services and Guides, including listings for Silver Fox, Caprice, Cachet U.S.A., and Regency - USA.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Word Play By Lynn Gilbert Lempel



- ACROSS
1 Hebrew prophet
7 Exam for some H.S. students
11 Limped
18 December sights
19 "Mother of Presidents"
20 Middle-joint protruberances
21 Smog?
23 Orozco and Rivera
24 —Thani, city in Thailand
25 School org.
28 Actress Betty or Lauren
29 —facto
30 Hangover?
35 Involved
38 Tear jerker
39 Sluggish
40 Pilot
41 Arctic sheets
43 Village; Ger.
46 Adze or cleave
47 Slow, to Solti
48 Life story, for short
49 "..." gentility?
51 Ophthalmologist's office?
57 Bungled
62 Northern
63 Sebastian Coe, for one
65 In layers
67 Campaigned
68 The Messiah

- DOWN
1 Bubbly trader
2 Placed
3 Obi accessory
4 Oppose change
5 Chance

- DOWN
9 Rhone feeder
10 "..." own self
11 Turn and say?
12 City in Lamb Co., Tex.
13 Hunter's hideout
14 Engineering degree
15 Saive
16 Passes
17 Expatriate
20 San —, Calif.
22 Tip
27 Etats —
29 Bone; Comb. form
31 Viole, e.g.
32 Omega's counterpart
33 Pursue
34 Chuck Connors role
35 White House nickname
36 Swedish
37 Camp's wife
41 Transient road
42 U.S. philanthropist; 1887-1933
44 Done, to Donne
45 "Norma"
48 Wait
49 NATO leader
50 Dishonest
51 Whipstitch
52 Blooming item
53 Degrees, huddles
54 Extend a subscription
55 Woman electee, in Paris
56 Tiresias, for one
57 Agcy. combating price fixing
58 Daughter of Laban
59 Major or minor
60 Novel
61 Clip
64 Tuzitala's monogram
66 Singles-bar frequenter?
69 Gds. for sale
73 Clemons, —
74 Curfew for campers
77 Psyche component
78 Prefix for giving or taking
82 Being, to Balzac
84 NOW cause
85 A.E.C. successor
86 Batak requirement
87 Author of "Moses"
88 Acts
89 Convincing
91 Crack
92 Footstool
93 Residue
94 Big —, Calif.
96 Palanquin
98 Item for men who are out to lynch
99 General points
101 County name in three states
102 Chekhov
103 "Middle" search creator
104 Emblem carried on a beat
109 Frank
110 Type of clandestine
111 A Seton
113 Nettle
115 Getysburg Address word
218 Org. in which a Byrd flies
117 What hearty might have on



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and City. Lists weather forecasts for various cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ATHENS, etc.

BOOKS

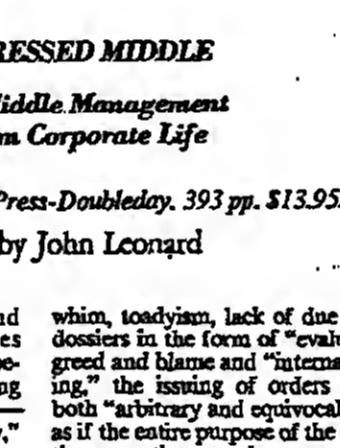
THE OPPRESSED MIDDLE Politics of Middle Management Scenes From Corporate Life

By Earl Shorris. Anchor Press-Doubleday. 393 pp. \$13.95. Reviewed by John Leonard

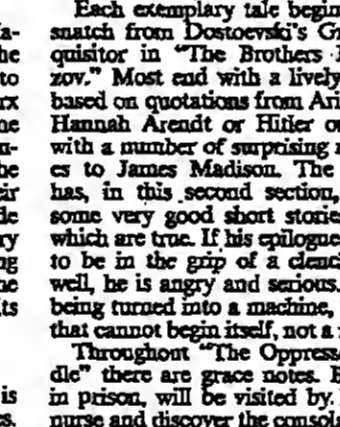
THIS odd, provocative and perverse book, sometimes charming and always ambitious beyond decency, wants to do everything at once. Earl Shorris is a novelist — "The Boots of the Virgin," "Olay," etc. — and a contributing editor to Harper's Magazine and a "middle manager" of an unspecified corporation.

Each exemplary tale begins with a snatch from Dostoevski's Grand Inquisitor in "The Brothers Karamazov." Most end with a lively sermon based on quotations from Aristotle or Hannah Arendt or Hitler or Freud, with a number of surprising references to James Madison. The novelist has, in this second section, written some very good short stories, all of which are true. If his epilogues appear to be in the grip of a clenched fist, well, he is angry and serious. We are being turned into a machine, "a thing that cannot begin itself, not a man."

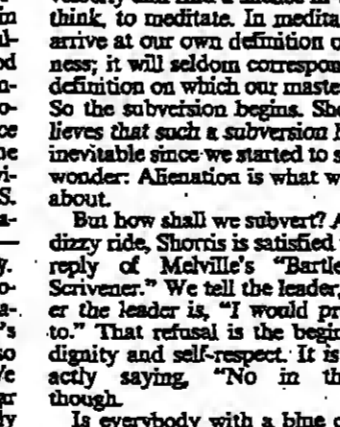
PEANUTS



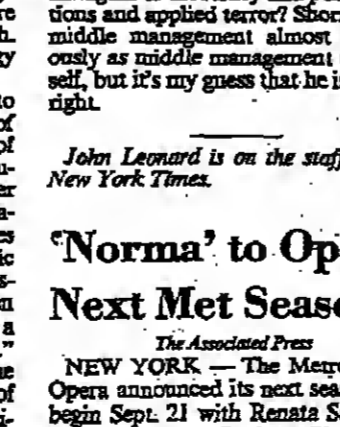
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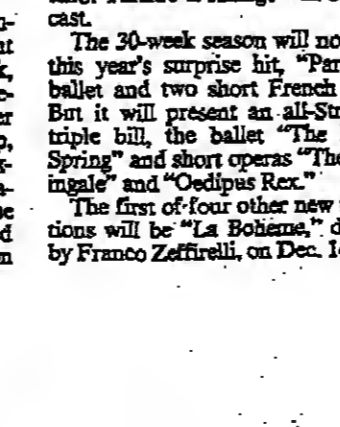
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